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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Historic First Flight Czech Climax at Hand

Berchtesgaden, Sept. 15, 1938 . . .

Already that place and time stand among the decisive moments of history. Whether Prime Minister Chamberlain's flight to Reichsführer Hitler's chalet in the Bavarian Alps turned Europe back from the brink of war, or even delayed war, remains to be seen. That the flight dramatized a world's prayers, there is no doubt.

In Australia and around the world, men pray. Pittsburgh sets aside Sunday for special European services.

A simply-garbed Englishwoman walked alone in St. James's Park. Usually her husband walked with her. But he was away this brilliant autumn morning, a morning that brought back thoughts of another autumn, in 1914. Mrs. Neville Chamberlain walked alone in the park, while her husband flew on toward Berchtesgaden, his first airplane flight.

* * *

Waiting, many Londoners intuitively turned toward a higher power. Young couples, to whom war had suddenly become the dread of any moment, paused beside Westminster Abbey, then entered to kneel in prayer beside the tomb of Britain's Unknown Warrior.

Lads "down from the North" seeking work; cockneys; financiers; stenographers — Londoners of all walks, thronged Whitehall. Some, as they waited for news, fingered the wreaths carved on the Cenotaph commemorating the Empire's war dead. Others bowed their heads in the Abbey.

Among them for a few moments kneeled the one who knew best what personal sacrifices had gone into her husband's decision to risk his all on what he considered a supreme effort to preserve peace.

* * *

The Details

So swiftly flew the shuttle that only intensive watching could catch the outlines of patterns it wove. A day-by-day summary traces the main threads:

Saturday, Sept. 10

President Benes appeals for public order in a radio address to the Czechoslovakian Nation. He upholds democracy and warns that if "imperialist powers were to enter into relations between the nationalities, a regrettable shadow would be thrown over the future of co-operation among them."

Field Marshal Hermann Göring at Nuremberg tells members of the German Labor Front they must be "blind followers of the Führer wherever he may lead us." German food supplies are reported adequate for 30 years of war. Longer work hours—10 or more; work and success, were Göring's slogans.

British Navy at war strength.

Sunday, Sept. 11

After four days of Cabinet sessions and ministerial conferences, Britain clings to the hope of a negotiated settlement.

France calls Council of Ministers; prepares for any eventuality.

German demands for annexation of Sudeten areas increase, but are not officially promulgated. Disorders in Henleinist areas follow Benes radio appeal for order.

Monday, Sept. 12

Hitler in his anxiously - awaited speech concluding Nuremberg party rally stops short of precise demands, but lays down the following lines of German policy:

1. Self-determination for the Sudeten Germans.
2. German support to the limit for rights of Sudeten Germans who are "intolerably" mistreated.
3. No repetition of the mictake made by the old German Reich, of going "to the limit of self-surrender and yet in the end it could not prevent war."
4. German determination to permit no interference from the west. The new fortifications of the Siegfried Line guarantee this.
5. Czechoslovakia's disintegration is hinted as a German aim in a veiled attack on the Nation's origins as a "concoction" of the democratic powers at Versailles.

* * *

Germany forbids all air traffic, effective Sept. 20, in several frontier districts facing France and Belgium.

Prague stands firm on its position that the limit of concessions has been reached.

Widespread rioting, resulting in many fatalities, follows Hitler's speech in Sudeten areas.

Paris foresees German demand for annexation of Sudeten-land, but welcomes respite in Hitler's relatively moderated speech.

Tuesday, Sept. 13

Italy, in a semi-official bulletin, advocates separation of Sudeten areas as only alternative to war.

State of emergency proclaimed by Prague in several Sudeten districts. Sudetens demand end of martial law, issuing "ultimatum" disavowing responsibility if troops remain.

Prices drop 2 to 6 points on New York Stock Exchange. Secretary Hull watches European situation closely. President Roosevelt heads back toward Washington from the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

U. S. Still Leads as Haven For Political Refugees

America admits 100 immigrants a day from Germany and most of them are Jews—Quotas fixed by law are maintained but certain minor bars are relaxed to favor oppressed in other lands.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The United States is leading the world in lending a helping hand to political refugees from the totalitarian Governments of Europe.

The beneficence of the American Government along this line, of course, is only relative. No nation has yet let down the bars and welcomed the oppressed with open arms. But recent immigration statistics furnished by the Department of Labor are significant.

They show about 100 immigrants coming into the United States from Germany (which includes old Austria) every day. This means they are being admitted at the rate of about 3,000 a month at present. The greater portion of them are Jews.

Jewish Immigrants

Total Hebrew immigrants admitted from all countries during the last fiscal year ended June 30 numbered 19,736. Of these 11,917 or 69 per cent came from Germany.

Last year the daily average immigration from Germany was about 45, but after Reichsführer Hitler took over Austria in the spring, it jumped to 74. If there have been illegal entries, in addition, there is, of course, no official record of them.

Annual quotas allotted to all nations under the American Immigration Law naturally act as a curb on the number of Jews that can migrate from Central Europe to the United States. However, there is no doubt in the minds of State and Labor Department authorities that the German quota of 27,370 will be amply filled this year. In addition, a moderate number—perhaps 300—will come in outside the quota limits.

Among nonquota immigrants are wives and unmarried children of U. S. citizens, husbands of citizens by marriage before July, 1932, aliens coming back from visits abroad, American women married to aliens, ministers, professors and students.

Other Quotas

Before Austria became a part of Germany, it had a quota of only about 1,400, but today no borderline is recognized between former Austrian citizens and native Germans when U. S. Consuls make their decision as to who shall be included in the 27,370 quota.

The annual quota for Italy where Premier Mussolini has lately been placing restrictions on Jews is 5,802; for Czechoslovakia the quota is 2,874.

There are certain minor bars let down in favor of those who come to the United States for political refuge, traceable probably to the freedom-of-thought ideal that attended the nation's founding.

Those who are fleeing religious persecution are exempt from the literacy test required of other aliens. Criminal aliens, otherwise barred, are admissable if the crimes were purely political in nature. And certain records required of an immigrant need not be produced if they are not available.

Refugees are also apt to find the U. S. Consul to whom they apply for a visa more lenient in the amount of money they are supposed to have when they arrive in the United States. In the case of Germans, allowance is made for the Hitler edict that no Jew may leave the country with more than one-tenth of his possessions.

Roosevelt's Stand

The dominating position of the United States in the present refugee situation is due in no small part to a lack of hostility on the part of President Roosevelt and other high administration officials toward the Hebrew race.

Evidence that President Roosevelt is anxious to find a solution for the refugee problem was found in the initiative he took in calling the International Conference at Evian, France, early in July, where representatives of 32 nations sat around a table and said whether or not refugees would be welcomed by their Governments. An American, George Rublee, heads the permanent committee that was created, with headquarters in London, to facilitate rescue of these totalitarian exiles.

Thus far no official proposal has been made to amend the present immigration law with its restrictive quotas. Even some Jews are advising the President that it is better to "let sleeping dogs lie" than to stir up anti-Semitic prejudices with any such plan.

The Hitler chiding of last Monday delivered to thinly-settled democracies for condemning his attempt to rid Germany of "aliens" while refusing to accept them within their own boundaries left officials here unimpressed. They merely wondered at his reasoning.

New Gains for Union Labor

Vincente Lombardo Toledano Honored

Señor Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, shown as he accepted the nomination as President of the recently organized Latin-American Labor Confederation at a Labor Congress in Mexico City. Señor Lombardo Toledano was later elected.

Union Labor Sets A Strong Course In Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The voice of Latin American labor, long inarticulate, swelled into a crescendo of portentous power at the four-day Labor Congress just completed here in Mexico City. It was a voice that was at times rebellious, at others subdued, but throughout filled with determined ambition and hope for the new Latin American Confederation of Labor which was born at the Congress.

The desire for such a union had been seething in Latin American labor circles for many years but previous attempts to organize it had failed. Plans for the present Congress were begun two years ago by the Confederation of Mexican Labor, headed by its General Secretary, Vincente Lombardo Toledano.

The convening of the Congress and the work achieved represent a triumph for the Mexican labor leader and his election as first President of the Confederation places him in the first ranks of the world labor movement. His European trip several months ago during which he attended international labor conferences in Oslo and Geneva was one of the most fruitful of his efforts for, linked with visits to labor centers in the United States, it resulted in a representation which gave the Mexican Labor Congress world importance.

Many Leaders Attend

The most impressive attendance at the Congress, from an international standpoint, was that of eminent European and American labor leaders. These included: Leon Jouhaux, President of the General Confederation of Labor of France; Edo Fimmen, representing the 2,000,000 members of the International Transport Union; Ramon Gonzalez Pena, head of the Spanish Socialist General Union of Workers and Minister of Justice in the Spanish Loyalist Government; J. Gasparsson, Sweden; J. Staal, of the International Labor Office, Geneva; Guru Swami and Yusuf Meherally, of India, and John L. Lewis, Presi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

U. S. Marks 151st Birthday Of Signing of Constitution

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Made keenly aware of the benefits and advantages of its Constitution which has served a tremendously growing nation through 151 years, the people of the United States moved to celebrate today in uncounted communities the anniversary of the signing of the document that is the basis of their government.

Except for the Constitution sesquicentennial exercises last year, this Constitution Day is almost surely the most widely celebrated of any during the recent years in which the observance of Sept. 17 in this manner has become a custom. Not only are many of the State and local committees still active which were formed last year for the sesquicentennial celebration, but programs have been arranged by many other organizations, patriotic, political, religious and fraternal.

Events both within and without the nation have made Americans conscious of the importance of the Constitution during the past year. Though there has been no Supreme Court fight as in 1937, the efforts of President Roosevelt to obtain passage of the administrative reorganization bill last spring were enough to precipitate a widespread debate on the subject of keeping proper balance among the three branches of Government—at least between the Executive and Legislative. The National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, headed by Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, which was largely credited with having brought about defeat of the reorganization proposals, is still active, seeking to reverse what it describes as the "trend toward one-man government."

Constitutionality Questions

Questions of constitutionality probably will be raised about two major pieces of legislation enacted at the last session of Congress—the fair labor standards or wage and hour law and the marketing quota sections of the new Agricultural Act. These tests cannot arise until the controversial provisions go into effect, but in all probability the Supreme Court then will be asked to determine whether wage and hour regulations can constitutionally be applied by the Federal Government to men as well as women, and whether a tax which in effect limits the sales of certain commodities is valid. Meanwhile, the term of court now opening will hear arguments as to the validity of the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain actions of the National Labor Relations Board and of the purported ratifications of the Child Labor Amendment in Kansas and Kentucky.

Foundations Defended

While these are literal constitution questions, however, the issues which have enlisted more ardent interest in the Constitution as a generality are only indirectly tied to any specific clause, but rather related to its whole structure as a bulwark of Democratic government. These are such questions as the propriety of Presidential participation in the primary election campaigns for choice of members of Congress. The whole party system, of course, is a post-Constitutional growth.

But with republics having been converted into dictatorships in a number of European countries since 1920 and with unrest abroad in the world, both partisans and opponents of the current administration in Washington profess themselves deeply concerned in different ways to preserve the foundations of democracy in North America. New Deal spokesmen hold the way to accomplish this is by proving the Constitution is flexible enough and liberal enough to permit of solving present difficulties and satisfying working-class aspirations within its limits. Conservatives view with alarm the expansion of executive power, of federal bureaucracy, of the national debt and prospective taxation or inflation, believing that these threaten the traditional American way of living with its emphasis on individual freedom and initiative.

Threats to civil liberties from two directions have been aired, on the one hand by Senator Robert La Follette's special committee investigating espionage in industry and, on the other hand, by the court hearings on suit by the Committee for Industrial Organization against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, where rights of freedom of speech were involved.

Still more recently the Dies Committee of the House of Representatives has been adducing testimony as to alleged Communistic activities in the United States aimed at undermining or overthrowing the Government. There is little question of the existence of radical groups here and there that would like to bring about a subversive proletarian change but there is great question whether they are strong enough to accomplish anything of consequence. Some persons are concerned more about threats from the direction of Fascism, and a speaker from the Yale Divinity School in New York's Riverside Church last Sunday ventured that if fascism came to America it would not be called by that name but by the more high

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

French Statesman Invited to London On Czech Mission

Hitler reported in no mood for any delay in agreement on Sudeten issues—Czechs stand firm against new concessions or vote, but signs are seen of allowing vote when times are quieter.

Germany's attitude of impatience for quick action to settle the Czech issue has insured a week end of high tension throughout Europe.

London—Premier Chamberlain, back from Berlin with Herr Hitler's terms, and Viscount Runciman, back from Prague with the Czech terms, have been in a series of consultations with Cabinet Ministers. Czechs are described as ready to fight rather than give more concessions, but are reported ready to concede a plebiscite later when the excitement has cooled down. French Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet have been invited to share in consultations in London: Page 1.

Prague—Promptness and efficiency with which the order liquidating the Sudeten German Party has been carried out have made a deep impression here. Several thousand Sudeten Germans are reported to have fled to Germany. Minister of Railways Bechyne announces Government's resolve to allow no plebiscite or international police.—Page 2.

Berlin—Press intimates the time is drawing near when need for protection of the Sudeten Germans will be urgent. It stresses Germany's need for quick action and deplores Britain's leisurely methods.—Page. 2.

Time for Calm Judgment Sought in Settlement Of Czech-Sudeten Conflict

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—French Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet have been invited to London to consult with the British Cabinet over the Czechoslovak-German crisis, it was officially announced today.

The French Ministers will arrive in London either tonight or tomorrow by airplane.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—It is learned here on good authority that though the Czech Government has absolutely refused the idea of a Sudeten plebiscite in the present atmosphere, it has given Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator in the Sudeten dispute, to understand that it might be prepared to hold one after a lengthy period, during which the existing passions have had time to calm down.

If this is so, the difference between the Czech viewpoint and the most extreme demand put forward on the German side narrows down to a question of dates. Observers here are unanimous in thinking that it would be almost inconceivable, as it would certainly be criminal, that anyone should start a war on such an issue.

Meanwhile, irresponsible rumors continue to fly around, in the absence of any official statement.

Among a few salient facts which stand out are the following:

Whatever Reichsführer Hitler told Prime Minister Chamberlain he wants, he wants it in a hurry.

Among the things Mr. Chamberlain told Herr Hitler was that any armed attack on Czechoslovakia would lead to general conflagration, from which Britain could not stand aloof.

It is a mistake to assume that even all the Sudetens who have hitherto been grouped under the Henlein banner want to leave Czechoslovakia and join Germany.

The Czechs still insist that they could in no circumstances allow a plebiscite if and when one were held, to be run by anybody but themselves, though the presence of a few foreign observers might be considered.

Czechs Veto Surrender Of Territory or Vote; Claim Order Restored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 17—While waiting for details of the Chamberlain - Hitler conversations and further definition of the British attitude, the Czechs, both in the press and in private conversations, emphasize that neither a surrender of any territory of this Republic nor any plebiscite to that end will be entertained by them in the interests of any so-called peace.

Attempt at a plebiscite would be the shortest way to war, said Rudolf Bechyne, Minister of Railways, as spokesman for the Government. No Czechoslovak Government could accept such terms, for, if accepted, it would be destroyed by its own followers. A plebiscite, Mr. Bechyne further points out, would lead nowhere, since at least a million Germans would choose to remain in Czechoslovakia, so that this State would still have a large German minority, which could always be used to exert pressure on the Government here.

"Therefore," Mr. Bechyne concludes, "no plebiscite and no international police can be allowed. We have established order and we will maintain it. We will show that we here are able to realize of ourselves our program of fullest equality for all nationalities in our Republic."

Such determination on the part of all Czechs has no doubt been communicated to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain by Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the Sudeten dispute, who returned to London yesterday to report on the situation.

Czech Department of Propaganda

Czechoslovakia has set up a Department of Propaganda, at the head of which is Hugo Vavrecka with the title of Minister. Mr. Vavrecka was formerly a journalist, then Czechoslovak Minister in Vienna, and later one of the directors of Bata, famous Czechoslovak shoe concern.

The Czech press and radio speeches nowadays consist in no small measure of republication of reports appearing in the Reich regarding conditions here. Such reports bring stories of desertions from the Army and similar news which certainly lack objectivity.

Here in Prague all is as quiet and tranquil as in London and New York, though naturally there is an underlying feeling of uncertainty as to what will happen next.

This feeling has increased greatly during the past fortnight, but is accompanied by an attitude among many Czechs, never said with bravado but always with conviction—that "If worst comes to worst we shall fight."

German propaganda, which is intended to wear down the "nerves" of the Czechs, has certainly much farther to go before achieving this purpose. Developments in the Sudeten-German territory have resulted in improved Government-Slovak Clerical Party relations.

Party representatives have been conferring with President Benes during the past two days, and the inclusion in the Government coalition of this party is anticipated very soon. The Party of Slovak Clericals have also broken off all negotiations with the Sudeten Germans. This should calm public opinion in Slovakia and improve Government rela-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

U. S. Flour to Aid War Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—At a time of war and rumors of war the American Government has embarked upon a mission of mercy. Declaring that "a growing problem in human misery" threatens "widespread starvation and loss of life among women and children" in war-torn Spain, the State Departmemnt has just announced that 60,000 barrels of flour are being sent to those made indigent on either side.

The army of refugees on the two sides is now estimated at 3,000,000. The flour will be milled at the expense of the Red Cross from wheat donated by the Surplus Commodities Corporation. The flour will be distributed through the American Friends Service Committee starting in October.

The Commodities Corporation is contributing 250,000 bushels of wheat for the undertaking. Corporation officials said a similar arrangement may be made for shipment of flour to China.

Secretary of State Hull conferred with Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, yesterday before making the announcement and Mr. Davis had lunch with President Roosevelt.

Intimate Message From the Country

Minnesota Makes Civil Service the Major Issue in Its State Election—Rivals Hope to Reduce Farmer-Labor Party Power

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Minnesota, September, 1938

Encouragingly, one of the major issues in Minnesota's crucial state election this year between the Farmer-Labor Party and revived Republicanism is civil service. The Republican candidate for Governor, Harold E. Stassen, is taking his stand on a model bill drafted by the Minnesota Civil Service Council—a group including the League of Women Voters, the American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the Farm Bureau Federation, and other important organizations.

Gov. Elmer Benson and the Farmer-Labor Party also support "civil service" in their platform but do not endorse the proposed bill. And one of the major arguments against this Party's control in the State is the "machine" of employees it has built up. Like the New Deal nationally, and the Democratic Party in Congress, the Farmer-Labor Party displays some reluctance to give up the power of patronage.

Since the Republicans have been hungering in the wilderness for some years, they are in a good position to propose civil service reform here. Happily, political science experts and the best civic organizations have collaborated to produce a model bill.

The measure sets up a lay civil service board, unpaid except for expenses and a per-diem allowance—a board of three members to be responsible for general policy in applying a civil service system extending from top to bottom of the state employees.

But the real work of carrying out and administering the system is in the hands of a single director of civil service, comparing to the single administrator proposed nationally in the reorganization bill. The lay board is expected to be especially useful at first in laying down civil service directives, and in later stages may become less essential.

Full Power for Director

The director of the Civil Service, himself selected—possibly from outside the State—by civil service rules, is to have broad powers, subject to ratification by the lay board. He draws up rules for examinations and classification of employees. The Civil Service extends to all jobs except those at the top which are statutorially elective or appointive, to executive secretaries and a few other confidential employees of the Governor or the Legislature. Likewise exempt are teachers in the schools or state colleges and university, who are chosen already on a merit system.

One tell-tale deviation is included in the bill—veterans' preference—a concession obviously useful in obtaining the support of the American Legion and its Auxiliary. It is provided that in any examinations, disabled veterans are to be given 10 per cent credit, and other veterans 5 per cent, added to their passing grades in competitive examinations. Thus, the preference would not put a veteran over the top if he otherwise failed, but would put him ahead of candidates equal in other ways. Veterans are also exempt from age and disability limitations placed on other candidates if they are not thereby incompetent to perform the duties assigned.

The group of organizations that drafted this bill are apologetic about veterans' preference. They say: "Strictly speaking, the principle of the merit system allows no exceptions from the rule that the best possible person, objectively selected, shall be appointed to a given position. For this reason, veterans' preference, or preference for any other group, is inconsistent with the theory of the merit system in the absolute. The members of the Civil Service Council, however, recognize that the sacrifices made by the veterans of former wars, together with the fact that existing statutes already provide for veterans' preference, make a compromise desirable."

Test for Present Employees

What happens, it may be asked, to the present state employees? Do the Republicans propose to "blanket in" a big group of Farmer-Laborites? Not at all. After a period of two years, the civil service director is required to give examinations to present employees who didn't take examinations when they got their jobs, and to retain or dismiss them on this basis.

The "model" bill also takes a strong stand against discriminatory questions—and possibly against such things as the teachers' oath—when it says:

> No question in any form of application or any examination shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant . . . No discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised, by any person in the civil service against or in favor of any applicant, eligible, or employee in the civil service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

The army of employees in the 48 states is just as important—if not more so—in civil service reform as are the workers for the Federal Government. Yet in not a few states, these armies are the mercenaries of political machines more flagrant and venal than can be accomplished under federal civil service statutes. Hence Minnesota's effort toward installing a model system is of interest to many states. Some have already accomplished the task; many are in the dark ages, where the Federal Government was before the first faint steps toward reform in 1883.

Erwin D. Canham

Earle Inquiry Rejects Offer To Name Political 'Collector'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17—An offer by Charles J. Margiotti, Former State Attorney General whom Gov. George H. Earle ousted from office, to name the "collector," who, he charges, raised thousands of dollars from brewery interests to pay Democratic politicians for the enactment of legislation favorable to them stands rejected today by the Investigating Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The committee is inquiring into graft and corruption charges against Governor Earle and 13 prominent Pennsylvania Democrats.

Mr. Margiotti, recalled to the stand yesterday, faced severe questioning with regard to why, after receiving the alleged information, he, as State Prosecutor, did not take action against the officials involved. Abram Salsburg, committee counsel, reminded Mr. Margiotti it was his duty as Attorney-General to investigate charges immediately, whereupon Mr. Margiotti replied:

"I did my duty and I got fired for it."

Charges "Lawful Sales"

The Margiotti testimony related to his previous narrative before the Inquiry Committee that Representative Charles Melchiorre (D), of Philadelphia County, had given him an unsigned statement linking four Democratic leaders with the "sale" of legislation favorable to the brewery and motion picture theater interests.

He repeated his offer to read Mr. Melchiorre's alleged statement into the record, but this, too, was refused pending the appearance of Mr. Melchiorre, who has been called to testify before the committee on Tuesday.

Other Witnesses

Other witnesses called for the Tuesday session are Miss Mary Jane Peach, a stenographer who, Mr. Margiotti said, took down the Melchiorre statement; Edward Friedman, Former Deputy Attorney General, who, Mr. Margiotti, said, was present when Mr. Melchiorre made his statement, and Michael A. Spatola, a Special Deputy Attorney General, who, according to Mr. Margiotti, discussed the alleged sale of legislation later on.

Categorical denial of the Margiotti charges has been made by Mr. Melchiorre and others whom he originally named.

Los Angeles Mayor Ousted

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP)—Superior Court Judge Fletcher Bowron was elevated to Mayor of Los Angeles by a plurality of more than 100,000 votes over Mayor Frank L. Shaw, target of reform groups in yesterday's recall election.

Complete semi-official returns from the city's 2,516 precincts gave: Bowron, 232,686; Shaw, 122,196; Alonzo Jehiel Riggs, 4,027; Albert F. Osterloh, 2,672.

With approximately 45 per cent of the 818,989 registered voters casting ballots, the count for the recall of Mayor Shaw was:

Yes, 235,395; no, 128,727.

Mayor Shaw's recall was the first of a series of attempts since 1909 to unseat Los Angeles mayors to meet with success. It climaxed a campaign led by Clifford Clinton, cafeteria man, who charged that gambling and crime were permitted to flourish under the Shaw Administration. Mr. Clinton tried unsuccessfully to defeat Mayor Shaw in the regular election last year. Mayor Shaw was first chosen Mayor in 1933, and re-elected in 1937.

The recall petitions were filed early in the summer, following a bombing in which Harry Raymond, vice investigator, was injured. Two police officers, memebrs of the "intelligence squad," were convicted in the Raymond case.

Judge Bowron will take office as soon as the vote is canvassed, probably one week from Monday, City Clerk Robert Dominguez said.

Voters also approved a picketing ordinance, sponsored by Southern Californians, Inc., by a vote of 198,507 to 152,065 and turned down another picketing ordinance urged by the AFL Central Labor Council, 183,892 to 152,052. Southern Californians is headed by Paul Shoup, former chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

An effort to recall City Councilman Earl C. Gay was defeated, 14,302 to 10,032.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Sept. 17, 1938

Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
God Governs [With Dutch Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Chess	10
Sports Page	10
Radio Timetable	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	13-13-14
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

In the Boston Section:

- New England Council is told high tax rates have set back building construction: Calls for other taxes.
- Roger Babson goes to Europe to prove war scare exaggerated.
- Conditioning of football teams becomes major activity.
- Political talks disarrange week-end radio programs.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Czechs Veto Territorial Grant Or Plebiscite for Sudetens

(Continued from Page 1)

tions with the Polish and Hungarian minorities.

Private Firearms Seized

The prompt dissolution of the Sudeten German Party and subsidiary organizations, including the Nazi Storm Troopers, and confiscation of all firearms in private hands throughout the disturbed areas was the Czechoslovak Government's reply to the demands of Konrad Henlien, Sudeten leader, for cession to the Reich and to the attempt to destroy public order in the Sudeten-German area.

Dissolution of the Sudenten-German Party was the only course possible in maintaining authority after the recent unmistakable evidence of the irredentist policy of Herr Henlein, especially when the Republic is passing through so severe a crisis.

Such dissolution was also unavoidable in view of the feeling among the Czechs that the Sudeten German Party had only carried on negotiations hitherto from a tactical standpoint and always intended to end them when convenient to the Reich.

The belief that the Sudeten German Party negotiators really wanted an agreement with the Czechs, entertained hitherto by other Czech circles, has also disappeared before the conviction that Herr Henlein was merely a tool of the Reich and therefore head of a party taking orders from outside this State, which was, of course, an intolerable position. Herr Henlein and Karl Franck, Deputy Party leader, and certain other prominent leaders, are over the border in the Reich. News from all Sudeten-German areas this morning shows that everywhere there is complete order.

Some dissatisfaction has been evidenced among local Sudeten Germans that they have been left in the lurch by their leaders who have fled over the border. Whether this dissatisfaction will grow to dissillusionment and lead to a truer interpretation of the situation by the Sudeten Germans remains to be seen.

But one thing is as certain today as it has always been, namely, that the vast majority of the Sudeten Germans have no desire to be made the tool of National Socialist foreign policy, while they do naturally expect a large measure of autonomy from the Czechs. They certainly were generally satisfied with what was granted under Plan Number Four.

Another important fact is that the Czechoslovak Government's resolution during this past week's unrest, especially the speed with which local authorities acted to put down any attempt at revolt, will certainly encourage many Sudeten Germans who joined the Henlein Party, mainly through fear, after Germany's occupation of Austria.

Reports of the withdrawal from the Sudeten German Party of certain prominent local leaders are arising here, but it is as yet too early to estimate their real significance, or for that matter of the reports of the formation of a new Sudeten German Party acting legally within the bounds of this Republic. News from London naturally takes precedence over all else here nowadays.

Reich Putting Speed First; British for Lasting Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 17—The Hitler-Chamberlain conversations have revealed, so far as informed circles here are concerned, an important cleavage between both statesmen, not so much upon a final solution of the Sudeten German problem as upon the fact that they view this thing from quite different points of view. To the British a fair and lasting solution of the problem seems uppermost, while to the Germans speed appears to be everything.

This is clear in the German press today. The press describes in some details the outward circumstances of the visit but gives no comment on the extraordinary nature of Mr. Chamberlain's action or of the inherent seriousness of the present moment in the international sphere.

Even the date of a possible second meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler is left very vague, with Tuesday and Wednesday only being mentioned as possible dates. There is also a warning against well-intentioned optimism, including that of a Four Power talk, the chief obstacle to which is regarded here as being the systematic long-drawn-out preparations necessary for any such agreement. A speedy solution is Germany's aim.

The German viewpoint is not changed. Today, it would appear, is not the time for consultation but for an immediate solution of the pressing problem of the moment. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung contrasting Franco-English Cabinet consultations arising out of the Chamberlain visit with the urgent development of an acute situation in the Sudeten-German area, stresses the need for a quick solution.

The time is nearing when the need for protection for the Sudeten Germans will become urgent, it is said. It also adds that what must take place was clearly defined in the Führer's speech, and that there is no longer any other alternative. The outside world is warned not to overlook the needs of the hour in its interest and speculation over the Chamberlain visit and its results. "Home to the Reich," is the slogan of the hour.

It is significant, too, that the German press in its comment on London newspaper accounts of the visit, notes as the most outstanding fact, London's surprise and even bewilderment at the speed with which both statesmen explained their points of view. The German people are as much concerned at the increasing tempo of national exchange of opinion as are all other peoples, though there is still a firm belief among the masses that the Führer will not lead them to war—that is to international war—and that the other side will have to give in. No one, however, missed the significance of Mr. Chamberlain's waiving of diplomatic procedure and going direct to Berchtesgaden.

Wilson Demands Quashing of Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—Questioning both the jurisdiction and good faith of the Special October (1937) Grand Jury, Mayor S. Davis Wilson yesterday asked the Court to quash the 21 bills of indictment returned against him by the August Grand Jury.

Three petitions filed by counsel for the Mayor virtually charged he was "framed" by the Special Grand Jury in that it failed to turn over to the August Grand Jury "the actual testimony" it had heard. Allowance of the petitions acted as a stay of all proceedings.

Motoring Without Music

Automobile radio sets are not permitted in the urban areas of Surinam.

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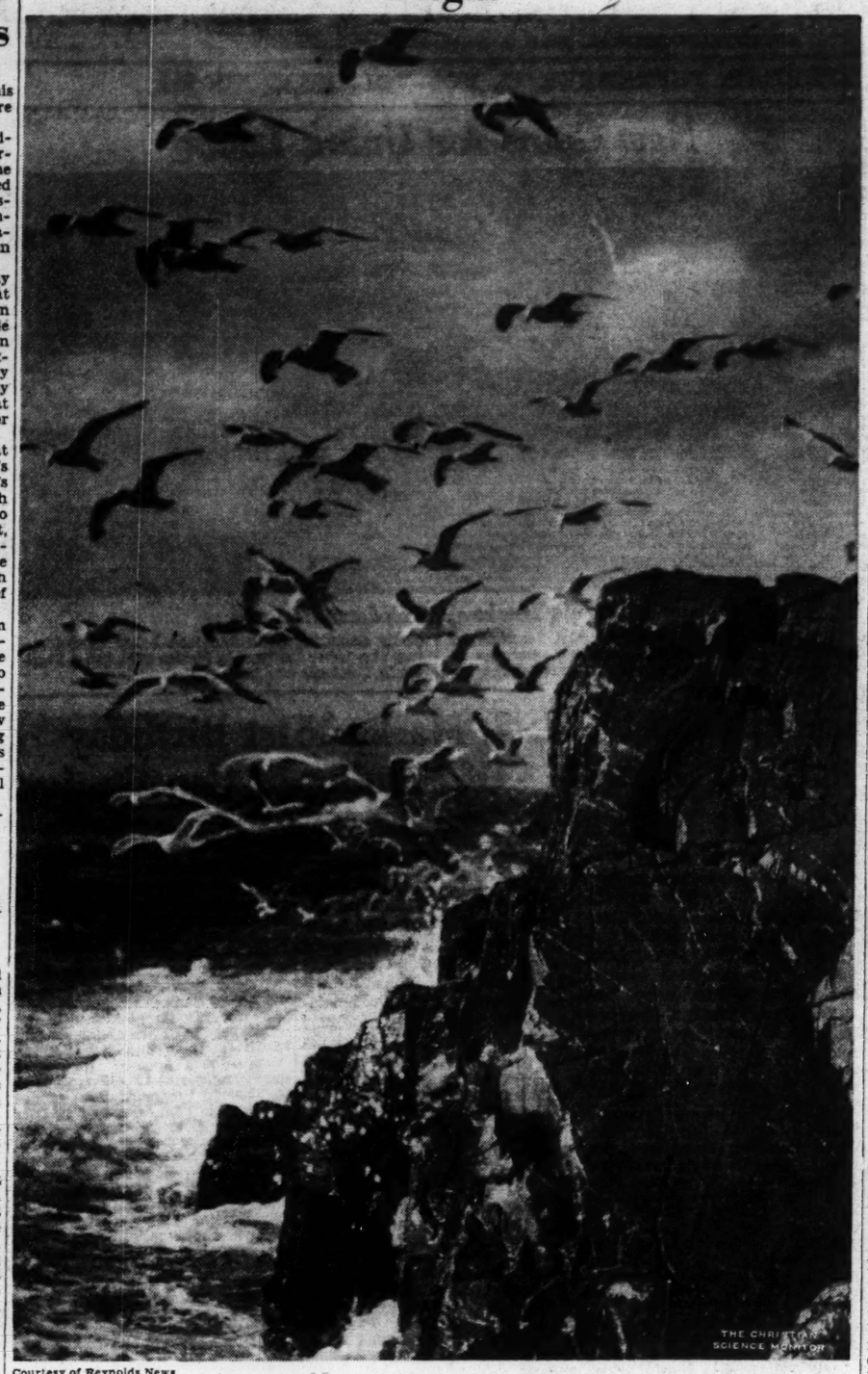
Flight



Courtesy of Reynolds News

A Prize-Winning British Photograph

LONDON—Amateur photographers in Britain are seeing more and more of their work in print. And as this fine picture of a flight of gulls on the Inverness-shire coast of Scotland shows their skill is growing.

Few newspapers are now without their photo competitions. Money prize lists are innumerable, and as much as £3,000 has been won for a single snap. The winner in this case was Alex Hamilton of the Motherwell Y. M. C. A. Camera Club, and the competition was held in Reynolds News which offers a weekly first prize of £2.2s. and other smaller prizes to members of photographic societies in the British Isles, which, incidentally, is a reminder that these societies are very active these days.

'Keep Out of War' Demands Grow in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Watchful waiting in Washington and an increasingly articulate "keep-out-of-war" sentiment in the country at large are the two features of the week's developments seen here in relation to the European crisis.

Mr. Roosevelt has rushed back to the capital, canceled earlier engagements, gone into consultation with his Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet. He has adopted an official attitude of reticence, coupled with emphatic assurances from his secretariat that there is no "war scare" so far as the United States is concerned. The White House obviously anticipates a tremendous American revulsion from any sign of European entanglements, if war breaks out and it is making its defense accordingly, even before the mass movement gets organized.

So far as the European crisis goes, there are countless rumors of important roles which American Ambassadors are allegedly playing behind the scenes in the capitals of the world but down to date these remain rumors. Those who participated at yesterday's Cabinet meeting insisted that America was ready to offer its neutral services in the interest of peace at any time, but that, down to the present, there had been few opportunities to play more than the role of observer in the fast moving events.

"Frightened Money"

On the other hand, America has become the world's banker to a degree never even approached before by any nation in centuries, with perhaps half the world's gold supply in its coffers, and more "frightened money" pouring in constantly. The immediate problem in America is to prevent this money from disarranging the domestic financial structure.

In domestic politics, the renewed "keep-America-out-of-war" drive gave evidence of being potentially powerful. There are signs that the frequent Roosevelt-Hull expressions of sympathy for democracies as against dictatorships, as well as the widespread distrust of Mr. Roosevelt in anti-New Deal circles will be combined in an effort to tie the United States to peace irrespective of executive control.

Fish on Isolation

Significant in this direction was the national radio speech last night by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R) of New York, who assailed the Administration for alleged internationalism, urged listeners everywhere to start the movement for isolation, and backed the Ludlow Constitutional Amendment plan, requiring a national referendum before America enters war. The Fish statement was important in representing the arguments which the White House obviously fears might be applied to bind its hands in dealing with the shifting European crisis.

"Why should we become involved and sacrifice our blood and treasure in foreign lands?" Mr. Fish said. And he added:

"President Roosevelt's dangerous, hysterical and inflammatory Chicago speech last October, urging collective security and concerted action to police and quarantine the world and stating that if there was a world war we could not stay out, was like a fire bell in the middle of the night, alarming the American people. Since that time America has been filled with hysteria and fear and dread of war, and not without reason."

Young Republicans Warned By Castle on War Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17—William R. Castle, Former Undersecretary of State, speaking before the Young Republican convention here this afternoon, warned that in the present European crisis America "cannot afford anything but calm, thoughtful guidance in foreign matters." And he indicated that he did not think Mr. Roosevelt was giving the nation such guidance. He said, in part:

"We cannot afford to have the President attack Japan as he did in his Chicago speech unless we want to risk war with Japan. We cannot afford to have him promise assistance to Canada in a way that allows the British press to say, "Now England can use its Navy elsewhere in case of war since the United States will protect Canada." Canada is part of the Empire and in any war that includes Great Britain Canada will almost surely be a factor. As an ally, therefore, of the British we, also, may well be extending our frontier to Central Europe.

"Above all, we cannot afford to have the President and others in the Government harping continually on the necessity of fighting with the democracies against the dictatorships.

"Talk of war breeds war and we are being committed in advance to take part in that war. As a friendly critic said, 'The Government is making all the mistakes that forced us into war in 1917 and is making them in a more exaggerated form.' You hear a lot of smug talk about taking sides with the democracies against the dictatorships! But this means little or nothing.

"It is true that France is still a democracy of sorts, that England is more nearly a true democracy than any, ourselves included, even though Chamberlain is all powerful. The safety there is that he does not want to be a dictator. But how about the other so-called democratic ally, Soviet Russia? Does anyone believe Stalin one whit less a dictator than Hitler? or that there is any democracy left in Russia? . . . I don't want this country to go into war at all. I certainly don't want to see America fight side by side with the Soviet.

"The Young Republicans and the Young Democrats who are not yes men are determined to keep the country out of war, and that is the most important thing you have to do today. I don't care very much whether the President says he hates war, but I care infinitely that he should exert every effort to keep this country safe. This is a time above all others when the man in charge of our foreign relations should be cool and with no thought of self. Even the President's friends would not so describe him. And can we influence him? I think we can, at least indirectly, by electing to Congress and to other public offices men who think for themselves, who will not be stampeded by propaganda, who will never vote for war unless they believe that it is necessary to save the very soul of the Nation.

"Through men and women of this kind we must make those who run the Government understand that we want all foreign nations to be treated alike officially; that we want our Government to be vigilant in looking after our national defenses; that we want to avoid the appearance of either truculence or weakness; that we must mind our own business; that as a Nation we want to be respected first and loved second."

Revision of Charter Urged in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADEDPHIA—Need for a revised city charter for Philadelphia has been indicated by the conditions leading to Mayor S. Davis Wilson's indictment for misbehavior in office, James A. Montgomery, Chairman of the Charter Revision Committee of the Committee of Seventy, says.

"The proposed revision of our municipal Government would be a definite step forward in eliminating the conditions under which such an indictment was possible," he declared. "With a city manager, a drastic shakeup or a demoralization of the police and fire bureaus would not be possible.

"It is this sort of slipshod Government that makes for incompetence, or worse, in the administration of city affairs. The suggested charter centralizes authority and makes for a continuity of administration not possible now."

Prague Extends Hospitality To Sudeten Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—At the invitation of this city a number of poor children from the German-speaking frontier areas came to the Capital this summer to be entertained as guests of the municipality. The little visitors coming from remote mountain villages did the Prague sights thoroughly and enjoyed their thrilling experience.

At the Town Hall they were met by the Mayor who presented them with illustrated German books about Prague, past and present. The youthful guests in their turn assured him that they were carrying away unforgettable memories of Czech hospitality and good will.

They greatly appreciated a visit to the Ruzyne aerodrome near Prague, one of the busiest aeroplane depots in the country. They also made a steamship trip to Zbraslav, a former monastery, the resting place of the last Premyslid Kings of Bohemia, whose munificence was sung by German minstrels and recorded in a famous Latin chronicle by a local German historian.

On their way back to their homes groups of children paid a visit to the memorial to President Masaryk at Lány which they decorated with flower gifts. Last summer about 15,000 boys and girls from foreign countries visited Prague, among them also English Scouts.

Insurgents Offer To Unite in Ban On City Bombings

HENDAYE, France, (At the Spanish Frontier) Sept. 17 (AP)—Spanish Insurgents offered today to co-operate with a neutral commission to avoid aerial bombardment of defenseless civil populations, providing certain specific conditions are fulfilled.

The offer was made through Gen. Alfredo Kindelan, head of the Insurgent air forces.

In a public statement, he said that it would be necessary first for defenseless towns and villages to be proclaimed as such by a commission.

Then, he said, it would be necessary for some representative of the commission to be stationed in each place to make sure it was not later converted into a legitimate military objective by the establishment of a war industry or troop or military supply center there.

General Kindelan disclaimed any Insurgent desire to bomb civilian centers.

He praised the work of British investigators now inquiring into aerial bombardments in Spain, but insisted it would be easy for the Spanish Government to convert towns into legitimate objectives and conceal the existence of such targets after raids.

GENEVA, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Spanish Government today submitted to the League of Nations its experiences in suffering air bombardment.

Pablo de Azcarate, Spanish Government Ambassador to Britain, told members of the Disarmament Committee of the League Assembly that more than 1,000 Insurgent air raids had been made since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war July 8, 1936.

He said that more than 24,000 bombs had been dropped, killing 7,000 civilians, wounding 11,000 men, women and children and destroying 10,000 buildings.

He said that his Government submitted "statistics and reports on bombardment to the nations of the world purely as a case history of suffering from this most terrible of war weapons."

World Jobs at 1929 Level; ILO Studies U. S. Recession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The number of employed workers in the world last year for the first time regained the level at which it stood in 1929.

This fact is brought out in the "International Year-Book of Labor Statistics 1938," recently published at Geneva.

The average number of workers in the world just before the last economic depression, it appears, fell continuously from 1929 to 1932, when it reached a minimum of three quarters of its previous total. Thereafter it rose again gradually till last year when it reached the level from which it had started.

World unemployment, on the other hand, has at no time in the past eight years been as small as in 1929 though it improved markedly between 1932 and 1937.

Recession in U. S.

Analyzing the effects, as well as possible causes of the recession in the United States, the Year Book stresses particularly the importance to the rest of the world of economic changes in that country.

In the construction of the world index of production for 1925-29, the Year Book points out that the "weighting" on account of manufacturing given the United States approximates the combined weightings of Germany, Great Britain, France, the U. S. S. R., Italy, Japan, Canada, and Belgium. Consequently, it says, " a recession in the United States is a recession in almost half of the industrial world."

To all outward appearance, the Year Book finds, there existed no economic reason for a recession in the United States. It admits, however, the existence of disturbing factors such as: the uncertainty of the world political situation; the wide and deep disagreement within the country as regards social policy; the unpromising situation of the railroads, public utilities and the building industry; and the absence of a thoroughgoing revival of the investment market.

New Factors in Situation

"These and other elements in the situation," it says, "lent themselves as partial explanations of the setback. It is probable, though, that new factors in the economic situation played a part. It is naturally impossible to estimate with any certainty their quantitative importance, but that they tended to operate to some extent would appear reasonably certain.

"The first of these new factors is that the United States for some years now has been engaged in working out a monetary technique aiming essentially at achieving and maintaining a high level of business activity. This technique is in process of being learned both by those applying it and by the business community to which it is being applied. In such circumstances mistakes and misunderstandings easily occur. For a number of years, as part of the process of recovery, banking funds had been made available in abundance. From this abundance many inferred that a great inflationary movement was to be expected. When in course of time the monetary authorities took steps to obviate this danger by increasing the reserve percentage to be held by banks and "sterilizing" the new gold coming into the country, this belief in prospective inflation was destroyed. About the same time the big Governmental expenditures, designed in large part to swell the flow of demand, were gradually decreased as recovery became more pronounced."

Had business at that time been ready to step in with considerable borrowing for new equipment and capital development generally, the Year Book asserts, recovery might well have continued. Why business failed to run under its own motive power, it says, is a matter for conjecture, at least so far as the relative importance of the different factors is concerned.

One reason it mentions is the overstocked position of American industry. Another is that of the so-called "capital strike"—the holding back of business enterprise by reason of a dislike or a distrust in the policy of the Government, and particularly its labor and taxation measures. A third is the Stock Exchange débâcle. Of the last, the Year Book says:

"Here possibly a new psychological situation has arisen, enormously complicating the task of an economic system based on private enterprise. The great mass of investors in the New York Stock Exchange had been caught in the catastrophe of 1929 and were determined not to be caught again. It had been anticipated by many observers of the trend of opinion and events that, with the first sign of a depression, there would be a wave of selling on the Stock Exchange which would bring down share prices with extreme rapidity, since everyone would be wishing to hold money rather than securities. Something of this sort apparently occurred. In spite of the favorable long-run economic outlook, the beginning of a downward movement on the Stock Exchange was sufficient to alarm investors and increase the desire for liquidity to such an extent as to bring about a stock market decline of major proportions.

Situation in U. S.

"The other underlying factor to which some importance may be attributed is that producers—more especially the big corporations—are quick to read the economic signs of the times, and, one and all, are anxious to forestall the movements of the market. Within recent years most large business undertakings in the United States have set up special departments to study economic fluctuations and trends. At the same time, far more data have been made available, showing what the course of business actually is. In much the same way as a large proportion of the investors on the Stock Exchange were determined to get rid of their holdings before a repetition of 1929 occurred, so every busines firm was anxious not to be caught with high inventories or find itself over-equipped (overmanned) in the face of a coming depression.

"The exceedingly rapid decline in production may reasonably be attributed, at least in part, to the conviction that the next phase in the business cycle had arrived. It is indeed a moot question how far a highly developed system of business forecasting among private producers is consistent with continuous economic activity. The natural tendency of technical forecasters is to see trouble. If good fortune comes which they have not foreseen they will easily be forgiven, but if they have failed to see the clouds on the horizon they will be blamed."

"On the other hand, an essential condition of the working of the system of private enterprise is that businessmen should be enterprising. A system of private caution lacks the necessary dynamic, without which anything approaching a high level of production is liable to become impossible. There is here a dilemma. It is obviously desirable that business should exercise foresight; but this foresight may easily be inimical to sustained business activity. It may eventually prove that longer range planning within the business understanding must have as its counterpart longer range planning for business as a whole."

Henlein Aide Urges Patience As Czechs Dissolve Party

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 17 (AP)—Ernst Kundt, Sudeten Deputy, appealed today to the German minority to be patient as Czechoslovak authorities prepared for possible disorders when Sudeten German communities realize their chief political party has been outlawed.

Police, gendarmes and troops received special instructions for preserving order in Sudetenland.

Herr Kundt, as floor leader of the dissolved Sudeten German Party, issued a proclamation exhorting Sudeten Germans to "wait" until Reichsführer Hitler and British Prime Minister Chamberlain "have ended their fateful conversations."

Sudeten German circles said Herr Kundt had become virtual leader of the minority after Konrad Henlein, Wilhelm Sebekowsky, and other leaders fled to Germany. As a deputy, he has parliamentary immunity.

Kundt's Statement

"Under political pressure of shortsighted elements which even now have not comprehended with what far-reaching decisions Europe is faced in this seriously critical situation," his proclamation read, "the Government has deemed it expedient to liquidate the activity of the people's political organization of Sudeten Germandom.

"Reserving steps in tune with conditions, I tell you in my capacity of leader of your parliamentary group:

"Do not let yourselves be confused by this party liquidation. Remain inwardly what you always were and wait until Adolf Hitler and Chamberlain have ended their fateful conversations.

"Whether or not parties and organizations continue to exist is no longer decisive today. What is decisive for us is solely the future of Sudeten Germondom and our homeland. Until this fate has been decided remain strong, keep iron nerves.

"God be with us."

Party Liquidated

The Sudeten Party was being liquidated today following the Government's decree outlawing it yesterday. The decree meant little in Eger, the Party's national headquarters, for troops already had put the headquarters out of business.

Headquarters nominally were set up in Asch, but Herr Henlein and his lieutenants fled immediately, so the new headquarters never functioned.

The German side of the frontier was patrolled by the usual customs guard, but there were no soldiers. On the Czechoslovakia side, small groups of soldiers were stationed along the main roads to search automobiles for weapons.

Crowds of curious Germans stood all day at the frontier gazing into Czechoslovakia, but they saw nothing but the roofs of Asch.

Citizens of Bohemia province turned over thousands of pistols, rifles, shotguns and other weapons to gendarmerie stations in compliance with the regional Government's orders that residents of 63 political districts must surrender secretly-stored arms and ammunition within 24 hours. Many Sudetens live in the area.

Czech troops armed with rifles and bayonets continued to patrol streets and roads leading into the 16 Sudeten districts under martial law.

Police were instructed to seize all radio apparatus used for broadcasting announcements and messages of the Sudeten Party.

Consular Service

The U. S. consular service was established in its present general form in 1856 and was reorganized under the Rogers Act of 1924.

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Streamlined Special Dinner Due at Palate in 30 Minutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Preparations are on here for a speed-age history-making meal, destined to first contact the nation's palate on September 22.

It is known as the "Thirty-Minute Streamlined Special;" its sponsor, the association of Camp Fire Girls. As fast and beautiful as a modern express train in its perfectly timed schedule, the dinner is arranged to catch up with the late shopper, the mother who leaves her young daughter in charge of the kitchen and the husband whose charm heightens perceptibly when his meals are served on time.

The "Thirty-Minute Streamlined Special" will be cooked at the headquarters of the Atlantic and Pacific Food Stores at No. 420 Lexington Avenue by Miss Bebe Frary, Camp Fire Girl from Jackson Heights. Among her clock watchers will be executives of the group, including Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman of the Camp Fire Girls' fall membership drive, which starts on a nation-wide scale on that date, and Miss Cora Anthony, director of the kitchen and originator of the menu for the quick meal.

Meantime, the rest of the nation will not only be on the watch, but at the stove, with early 250,000 Camp Fire Girls in many states ready to meet in cooking classes to learn to prepare the "Thirty-Minute Streamlined Special." Lest the rest of the household exhibit a reluctance to taste the results of a meal still in the "process of learning," the official date for the release of this dinner to the America family is postponed until Sunday night, October 16—a feature of the fall membership drive program.

The main purpose is to perfect young women in the art of hostessship, an ease which will spell a real welcome to guests, according to Miss Edith M. Kempthorne, national field secretary of the Camp Fire Girls. Mrs. Elbert Williams of Dallas, Texas, national president of the organization, has already sent congratulations on the "thirty-minute special" to the New York headquarters.

The "Thirty-Minute Streamlined Special" is to consist of salmon delight, celery, bread and butter, ambrosia, peanut butter cookies and fruit drink.

Renegade Star Violates Laws, Cools Off as It Gets Brighter

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—A star which violates one of the fundamental laws of astronomy by getting brighter as it cools off, is giving natural scientists a new puzzle to work on, a young astronomer of the University of Pennsylvania said here Sept. 15.

This star, Cassiopeiae, located near the North Star, not only cools as the amount of light from it increases, but also becomes hotter as its brightness diminishes, or exactly opposite the behavior of most heavenly bodies, Dr. Ralph B. Baldwin told the American Astronomical Society at its annual meeting here.

The renegade of the skies is easily visible to the naked eye and is one of the most prominent in the northern part of the heavens in its brightest phase, he added. It is much brighter than the North Star and is 400 times brighter than the sun as well as being almost five times as hot.

About a year ago Cassiopeiae began to grow brighter than normal, like a Nova, or exploding star, in the more distant regions of space. It was assumed, Dr. Baldwin told the astronomers, that the increase in brilliance would also result in additional heat being thrown off. Instead, however, spectrographic inspections of its light showed that it cooled from 28,800 degrees Fahrenheit to 15,600 degrees.

Last May the star reached its brightest point and then "took a nose dive" as its light decreased and its heat increased up to the present time when it has appeared practically normal. However, it is "blowing away its atmosphere" in titanic eruptions of gas, Dr. Baldwin declared.

No complete explanation of the phenomenon has been arrived at, he added, but the most logical hypothesis is that the star grows to about four times its normal size to give off more light and at the same time its gases are greatly expanded to cool it off, just as compressed gas in a container cools as it expands when released. Additional observations, particularly if Cassiopeiae repeats its antics, will be necessary to prove that theory.

The discovery of two new faint nebulosities, or star clouds, in the Milky Way was announced before the sessions by Dr. Otto Struve, Director of the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas and an assistant, Dr. C. T. Elvey.

Using a 150-foot spectrograph they found the glowing masses of hydrogen and oxygen in the vicinity of the constellations Cygnus and Cepheus.

"These new nebulosities are of different character than the brighter nebulosities in that they are not concentrated around individual stars but appear to derive their energy of fluorescence from the general field of stellar radiation in Milky Way star clouds," they declared.

McAdoo Says $30-Week Plan Would Be Ruin for California

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, of California, issued a statement on arriving here yesterday, attributing his defeat in the Democratic primary to the California Pension Plan and giving his reasons for believing the proposal would fail.

The statement said:

"The so-called 'ham and egg' plan means that $30 every Thursday of every week in the year in $1 state warrants will be paid to every citizen of California, 50 years of age and over, who has resided in the State for at least one year. . . .

"Assuming that there are 1,000,000 people in California 50 years of age and over who would be eligible, this would mean the issuance by the State of $1,560,000,000 in such warrants in one year, and it would mean an equal payment each year in State warrants.

"The idea is to have any holder of these warrants, on every Thursday put a two-cent state stamp on the back, which State stamps must be bought with United States currency. At the end of 52 weeks, if all the stamps are put on, they will represent $1.04 in money of the United States paid into the State Treasury for such stamps. Out of this fund, created by the purchase with United States money of such State stamps, the certificates will be redeemed at $1 each.

"The question arises as to who is going to put the stamps on these warrants because it is purely voluntary on the part of anyone who receives the warrant for payment on goods and services and it is wholly voluntary on the part of any person to put the two-cent stamp on every Thursday. There is no way in which compulsion can be applied.

"Now, assuming that everyone voluntarily puts on the State stamp every Thursday, that will mean that California must pay into the State Treasury in United States legal tender money, $1,560,000,000 each year, plus 4 per cent for expenses of administration.

"It simply cannot be done. . . .

"It is needless to argue the point because every dollar warrant is not money—it is a liability—and it is not worth anything until it is paid up in stamps, which, as I have already said, involves buying these stamps in United States money. If these warrants should be taken in payment of taxes in the State, it would not take long to bankrupt the State and the various municipalities and political subdivisions because the warrants would be accepted in place of real money by the State and its various political subdivisions and, it would, therefore, not have actual money to carry on the operation of the government."

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Drawing Cards at California Fair

Girl Farmer and Percheron

Proof that the horse is putting up a fight for his place on the American farm is evidenced by the exhibition of Percherons at Los Angeles County Fair. This giant breed is said by many farmers to be more "tractable than the tractor." Each animal weighs more than a ton.

Roosevelt Issues '39 Assembly Bid To Geophysicists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—An invitation to hold the seventh triennial assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics in the United States in 1939 has been extended to participating nations by President Roosevelt through the State Department.

It is planned to hold this seventh triennial assembly of the Union in Washington, Sept. 4-15, 1939 according to a statement by Dr. John A. Fleming, Director of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, who is General Secretary of the American Geophysical Union. The American Geophysical Union is the American Section of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, and its Executive Committee is the Committee on Geophysics of the National Research Council. The Council is collaborating with the American Geophysical Union as host to the assembly. The last general assembly of the International Union was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in September, 1936.

The 35 nations at present adhering to the International Union are: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States, and Yugoslavia.

The Union was established at Brussels in 1919 under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions, together with other international unions of astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, and radiotelegraphy. Its object is to promote the study of problems relating to the figure and physics of the earth and to co-ordinate research which depends on co-operation between different countries. Physical oceanography, volcanology, hydrology, and a commission on continental and oceanic structure are divisions of the main body.

Scenes of Forest To Enliven Lobby Of N. Y. Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Forest Life" in the heart of a great city is to be the next artistic decoration in the imposing mass of New York City buildings known as Rockefeller Center.

Carl Milles, Swedish sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a large sculptured wood mural for the lobby of the Time and Life Building, it was announced Sept. 12. The theme of the work is "Forest Life," and was chosen as a vivid contrast to the symbol of American business which Rockefeller Center represents to many persons.

The entire work, which consists of sculptural groups, will be finished by 1939. It will cover the curving lobby wall area of approximately 15 by 50 feet. Carved in wood, it will represent a lush and fanciful forest world and its characters.

The group will be dominated by the central figure of a man on horseback, who has stopped to listen to the song of a bird in the forest. It is planned that at 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the wings of the bird will move and his actual song will be heard, reproduced by a mechanism carefully concealed in the sculpture.

Percherons Capture Spotlight At Los Angeles County Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POMONA, Calif., Sept. 17—Los Angeles County Fair opened here yesterday with its claim as the "largest fair in the world" bulwarked this year with record exhibits headed by the stock of the Annual Show and Breeders' Congress of the Percheron Horse Association of America.

The 17-day stand of rural-urban co-operation is said to be the first time the Percheron event has been held west of the Mississippi River. Selection of the annual exposition here by the breeders is considered an acknolwedgement of its magnitude and importance.

Huge Animals on Display

Nearly 400 of these huge draft animals have been placed on exhibition for awards and for demonstration of why many farmers still consider them "more tractable than tractors" for general assignment. Each animal weighs more than a ton, suggestive of stolidity and of their benefit to civilization. Paintings of the ideal Percherons of both sexes are to be unveiled at a ceremony at which the Percheron Achievement Breeder Medal, known as one of the greatest honors to be bestowed on a livestock dealer in America, is to be awarded.

In preparation for the show, more than 20,000 copies of the premium book, with $10,000 in cash and trophy awards listed were distributed throughout the United States and several foreign countries.

To house entries of modern machinery and produce exhibits, the Fair this year moved into $1,000,000 worth of new structural and landscape improvements. Two steel and concrete structures, each 100 by 350 feet, have been completed this year as twins to the pair completed last year. The four house the Junior Fair, industrial exhibits, machinery, poultry, pigeons, and rabbits.

Zinnias in Bloom

Landscaping points to the 30,000 zinnias and petunias blooming in the Exhibition Center, a welcome replacement to the displaced stock barns.

More than 10,000 feet of power duct have been laid underground, eliminating overhead lines, except those carrying colored lights. Approximately 40,000 of these lights will gleam over the central part of the 300-acre site, according to C. B. Afflerbaugh, Secretary-Manager of the Fair.

An indication of the size of the Fair was the expectancy of the management in providing accommodations for 5,000 poultry entries. Last year this part of the Fair drew 1,672 entries, including 85 geese, 75 turkeys, 179 ducks, 525 bantams, and 808 standard and nonstandard types. Of particular interest this year is the debut of Salmon Favorolles, a breed never before shown here.

Indications are that this Fair and its "Festejo Moderno" theme will break records set in 1937 when 650,000 admissions were tabulated.

West Unearths Rare Minerals

By Pacificus

Mineralogists of the West have plenty of odd things to ponder on in their spare moments. Take turquoise, for example. This beautiful blue-green stone, highly prized by Indians long before the white man came, is found in commercial quantities only in desert areas, or areas that were recently desert. Why? Nobody knows exactly, but the theory is that this is what is known as a "superficial" mineral, and depends on certain climatic conditions for its formation. Good turquoise is usually found quite close to the earth's surface, and is believed not to exist at depths below 100 feet. Most high grade turquoise being mined in the United States today comes from Nevada. The mineral takes its name from the French word meaning "Turkish" apparently because the first specimens of this stone were brought to Europe from Turkey. There are known to have been turquoise mines on the Sinai Peninsula, in Arabia.

♦ ♦ ♦

An Odd Mineral

Here is another mineral oddity, which has to do with borax. Borax is now obtained largely from a mineral called kernite, discovered in recent years in Kern County, Calif. The odd thing about kernite is that for every ton of crude kernite mined, the finished product weighs about 1 1-3 tons. The gain of about 30 per cent in the finished product is due to the absorption of added water during the refining process. There are few instances where a refined mineral product yields a greater volume than the crude ore mined. Kernite occurs in solid beds up to 100 feet in thickness and the known deposit is extensive enough to supply all American needs for many years to come. For a long time, most of the world's supply of borax was derived from deposits of a mineral called colemanite.

♦ ♦ ♦

Metallic Pebbles

Oregon makes a contribution to the mineral hall of curiosities with what is known as josephinite. In the southern part of the State, mainly on Josephine Creek, are found small water-worn pebbles of pure metallic iron and nickel. Iron and nickel in the metallic form are very rare in the earth, but it is thought by some that other planets may be largely composed of metallic iron and nickel. This belief is based on the fact that meteorites from outer space are largely of this metallic composition. For a long time the origin of the metallic pebbles called josephinite was in some doubt. It is now generally thought they are not of meteoric origin. These pebbles are found mainly by placer gold miners. For a long time they were thought to be worthless and were thrown upon the waste dumps when they accumulated in riffles of sluice boxes. But they are now saved by miners, as they bring several dollars a pound.

WPA Peak Continues To Rise Each Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the third straight week the WPA reported a new peak in enrollment Sept. 15.

Officials estimated the number of persons employed on work relief projects during the week ended Sept. 3 was 3,085,672. This was an increase of 18,809 over the previous week and compared with an enrollment of 1,435,169 on Aug. 28 last year.

Prior to this fall, the largest number employed by WPA was 3,035,000 in February, 1936.

Thousands More Michigan Farms Get Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Michigan rural electrification has reached another mile-stone. Consumers Power Company, serving a major part of the agricultural territory of the Lower Peninsula, is now operating under a new liberalized extension plan, permission for which was granted recently by the Public Utilities Commission.

The company now extends service to rural areas at its own expense, regardless of the number of customers per mile, providing a guarantee of $12.50 per mile of extension is made to the company in the form of minimum bills.

"This new plan makes electricity available to additional thousands of Michigan farmers at the lowest rates ever quoted by any company or co-operative association," said Dan E. Karn, vice-president and general manager of the company.

The new plan is the third phase of Consumer's Rural Electrification Program, launched 11 years ago with the building of the Mason-Dansville experimental line in co-operation with Michigan State College and farm organizations.

Upward of 4,000 requests for rural extension on file in various Consumers' offices are now eligible to be acted upon and construction started.

Customers, who sign up for electric service, now will be able to take advantage of the new domestic rates, the minimum of $2.50 being based on five customers per mile, and including up to 68 kilowatt-hours, instead of 40, for this amount.

Consumers already has more than 12,000 miles of rural lines. Its farm customers number more than 50,000 and represent more than 60 per cent of occupied farms in the 20,000 square miles of territory served. For national leadership in rural electrification, the company recently received the Thomas W. Martin award of the Edison Electric Institute.

Legionnaires Pour Into Los Angeles For Annual Parley

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP)—Only Legionnaires who had made reservations in advance could get badges or other credentials today for the National American Legion Convention here.

"It's the greatest crowd in the history of the organization," said Drew Bernard, convention chairman.

Demand for badges had been well below 40,000 at all previous conventions, Mr. Bernard said. The huge crowds pouring in before the convention opens Monday caught the convention committee unprepared.

Robert Stevens, Chairman of the Legion Housing Committee, said he was pressed to find accommodations.

Legionnaires continued to pour in today by airplane, bus, motor caravan, automobile and special train. First on today's special train schedule were two bearing Wisconsin Legionnaires. Others carried the Illinois, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania delegations, with specials from St. Louis, Chicago, New York City, Racine, Wis., Portland, Maine, and Morristown, N. J.

The American Legion founders will hold their annual stag banquet Sunday.

Louis A. Johnson, assistant Secretary of War; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York and Gov. Frank Merriam of California will address them.

Doherty Assails Bridges

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Sept. 17 (AP)—Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander of the American Legion, demanded immediately deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, in an address here on Sept. 16 before the California Legion Convention.

"It is time to start deportation proceedings against Bridges, whether the Secretary of Labor likes it or not," he said.

Declaring German-American Bunds "should not be permitted to function here," he asserted they "were established in this country for the same purpose as those in other countries since taken over by the Germans."

Georgia Cotton Subsidy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — Approximately $10,894,000 is to be paid Georgia farmers for cotton price adjustment, according to Homer S. Durden, Georgia Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payments will be made only to farmers who have not knowingly overplanted their cotton acreage allotments under the 1938 Federal farm program, Mr. Durden pointed out.

FLOWERS Speak a Message
FOR ANNIVERSARIES, BIRTHDAYS, ANY TIME WHAT OTHER GIFT EXPRESSES SO MUCH!
Telegraphed Anywhere
Penn The Florist
BOSTON

New TVA Dinnerware Claimed Thin as China but Stronger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — On the shelves of an L-shaped building in the model town of Norris, 25 miles north of Knoxville, are glistening plates, saucers, cups, and teapots.

David E. Lilienthal, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, walked into the long building, built of wood and native stone, smiled, and shook hands with Robert E. Gould, Director of the laboratory.

"I want to congratulate you on the wonderful work you have done," Mr. Lilienthal said, sincerely, "I am sorry that you are leaving."

At Competitive Prices

Mr. Gould was leaving to become general manager of the Buffalo, N. Y., Pottery. He had accomplished what he started out to do three years ago and which many had called impossible. His research has developed a ware which is said to combine the thinness, translucency, and beauty of fine china with the durability and strength of hotelware. He has the actual products of the laboratory to show—not just theories.

Mr. Gould himself seldom talks for publication, but others in TVA say that the ware produced by the laboratory points the way for American manufacturers to put on the market a dinnerware of superior quality which can sell at prices capable of competing with cheaper products.

While the national spotlight was on TVA power or other activities, a group of 15 experienced ceramic workers had been busy in a laboratory which looks like a private home.

The work was aimed to develop resources, to aid industry and to make possible an American product at a price which could compete with foreign products. All processes developed are made available to private firms, as TVA does not intend to go into the business of making dinnerware.

Process in Use

One company is already using a TVA developed process in the commercial refining of clays. Developing that process was the first problem solved by the laboratory. Some had doubted whether there was enough western North Carolina kaolin to be commercially worth while and a survey disclosed sufficient to supply the industry in the United States for more than a hundred years. There also had been doubt as to whether the deposits were suitable for production of highgrade dinnerware.

New techniques were gradually worked out at the laboratory so that workmen of average skill could produce a superior type of ware on a mass production scale. Then experiments were successfully conducted in the operation of electrically heated kilns. A continuous tunnel kiln was designed and built by the laboratory staff. In was made large enough to test methods and materials on a scale which would be practical in private industry. Nationally known consultants assisted in designing the kiln and co-operated with the laboratory in checking it.

College for All in Sacramento

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — College education is within the reach of all in Sacramento, through action of the Sacramento Board of Education which has approved the inauguration of adult education classes as part of the night school curriculum.

As a result, Sacramento Junior College opened night classes Sept. 12. Junior College courses are also being taught at the two other adult schools in operation under the direction of John E. Carpenter.

Widening the scope of the department necessitates the addition of between 30 and 40 persons to the school staff. These teachers and office workers will be paid on a per session basis or regular salaries if they combine day work with night work.

No fees are to be charged for college classes and the cost of installing the department is negligible because existing plants and equipment are to be used.

As a part of the school curriculum, sales persons will be given special training and persons who wish to apply for civil service positions will be taught suitable courses.

Since Mr. Carpenter joined the education department as director of adult education, the enrollment has increased from 1,000 in 1932 to 7,500 last year.

The Abbott Lesson Marker
Renders Unparalleled Service for an Unparalleled Number of Years.
Sold in Reading Rooms
ABBOTT MFG. CO., 2454 N. Halsted St. CHICAGO

Persian Scatter Rugs
Approximately 4x6
Usually $45.00 and higher
Sale Price $29.50
Kochian & Co.
160 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

ORDINARY SOAPS DON'T GIVE AS MUCH SUDS IN MY WASHER
RINSO GETS MY CLOTHES SO DAZZLING WHITE
YES—AND IT KEEPS WASHABLE COLORS BRIGHT AND FRESH

HEAVENS—WE CERTAINLY SOUND LIKE A CHEERING SECTION
WELL, THE NEW RINSO IS WORTH CHEERING ABOUT
CUP FOR CUP, IT GIVES OVER 25% MORE SUDS THAN THE OLD

RINSO GETS MY CLOTHES AT LEAST 5 SHADES WHITER THAN THOSE ORDINARY SOAPS
I USE IT FOR DISHES AND ALL CLEANING—IT'S SO KIND TO MY HANDS
IT'S ECONOMICAL, TOO—BECAUSE A LITTLE DOES SO MUCH WORK

Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer washed this safe "no-scrub" way

FOR TUB washing, too, the New Rinso is truly a miracle-worker. Its rich, fast-acting, long-lasting suds *soak* out dirt without scrubbing or boiling. Women everywhere say that clothes come from a Rinso soaking at least 5 shades whiter than ordinary soaps get them; that washable colors stay bright and fresh. Try this quicker, easier way to do the weekly wash. See if clothes don't last 2 or 3 times longer washed this safe "no-scrub" way.

You'll like Rinso for dishes and all cleaning. Just *soak* the dishes for a few minutes in Rinso's creamy suds...swish with a dish mop....rinse...and dry the dishes sparkling clean in a jiffy. The New Rinso is kind as ever to hands. It is recommended by the makers of 33 famous washers. Most women, for economy's sake, buy the big household package. Why don't you?

THE NEW HANDY OPENING IS GRAND!
Rinso

TUNE IN "BIG TOWN"—with Edw. G. Robinson. Every Tuesday Evening. Also
TUNE IN "BIG SISTER"—with Alice Frost. Every morning, Monday through Friday.
Both programs over Columbia Network

Chicago's 'Voice of Labor' Avoids Soapbox Broadcasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's no soapbox oratory that comes to the ears of those in and about Chicago who tune in on Station WCFL, "The Voice of Labor." The only labor-owned and operated radiocasting station in the country gives its listeners just about what other such broadcasters do, with the labor news and propaganda unobstrusively tucked in here and there.

And by "tucked" isn't meant they try to cover it up, but the station realizes that to justify its existence commercially and economically and to get listeners, it must offer something else also. Educational material, news, appeals, and the like that might be classified as propaganda are offered without the least bit of subtlety. "The Voice of Labor," is just that, but the voice isn't always talking about itself.

Moderate Policy

Entering its thirteenth year on the air, the station now reaches some 2,300,000 persons within 200 miles of Chicago. Though owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor its trustees include also representatives of the State and National federations. About 65 per cent of its time is now given to musical and other types of entertainment, with many programs sponsored by advertisers who are not unfriendly to labor.

"We believe that it is not a good policy to keep a continuous harangue going about labor difficulties or to try to run a labor station on the soapbox theory," said Maynard E. Marquardt, general manager of the station. "After all, the truth is short, simple, and obvious, and should be told that way. So we do have our programs dealing directly with the problems of organized labor, but they are profusely interspersed with musical programs, with educational broadcasts, and with unbiased reviews of news of civic, national, and international importance."

A special effort has been made in the last few years to get better music and more cultural programs, Mr. Marquardt pointed out. The station, consequently, employs a 10-piece orchestra, which is the largest orchestra employed by any of the nine independent radio stations in Chicago. Furthermore, it is the only Chicago station employing high fidelity phone lines which send the music out over the air with excellent overtures, he said.

WCFL was the only Chicago station picking up the Toscanini program from Lucerne, Switzerland, recently, and it was the only station giving a complete 1½-hour radiocast of the Grant Park Chicago concerts. The labor station broadcasts concerts of the United States Marine Band, carries the NBC home symphonies, the Rochester Orchestra concerts, and other first-class musical programs which its audience, according to the mail response, tune in on.

News Service

"News" is one of the specialties of WCFL, because news is the thing people are more seriously interested in today, it was pointed out. A continuous flow of headline news comes into the station's office over its teletype machine. These are sent out over the air at frequent intervals—just slogans, or one-sentence statements. But, in addition, five times a day a 15-minute news program is broadcast keeping the audience continuously informed.

"We have the same policy in regard to news as a going newspaper," said Mr. Marquardt. "We have our dead lines and never miss an issue. It is this dependable timing of our broadcasts which we believe is appreciated by our listeners. When radio stations change the time of their regular programs too often and fall into a hit-and-miss method, they lose many of their loyal listeners, we believe."

During the winter a regular round-table discussion covers national and international, political and economic topics and deals with sociological problems of current interest.

But scattered through all of this cultural and informational type of programs are the broadcasts in the interest of labor. These, all told, consume about 18 per cent of the entire time. But even these are of a very general nature confining only about one-third of this labor time to actual programs directly in the interest of unions affiliated with the Chicago, Illinois, and American Federations of Labor.

Labor Flashes

Nightly "labor flashes" are included in these direct labor programs. They announce activities of organized labor, tell of such and such a company which has just signed a contract with some unions, or of another firm where work is now being done under union conditions. The flashes tell of a coming picnic of the plasterers, or of a dance to be given by the bakers, or of some frolic to be staged by another union.

A teachers union having some 40,000 teachers in and around Chicago has a weekly talk on some educational topic. The Union Label League Program aims to promote the purchasing of articles which carry the union label.

The object in many of the labor broadcasts naturally is to protect the interests of the laboring man. Consequently, last winter when there was an attempt to saddle daylight-saving time on Chicago, WCFL rose in defense of the laborers who would have to get up in the wee dark hours of winter mornings to go to work. The station hammered at the problem for weeks finally landing 400,000 signed petitions on the Mayor's desk protesting against the proposed change in time. The proposition was defeated.

The work of Governmental agencies such as the WPA and FHA, being concerned with the interests of employment and home owning, are given much time on the radio by WCFL. Since these Government agencies are primarily interested in labor's difficulties, the station sponsors their cause.

"If all these programs in the interest of labor and Governmental agencies dealing directly with labor's problems were paid for at regular commercial rates over a period of one year, they would amount to about $185,000, Mr. Marquardt said.

The station is not a profit-making enterprise, Mr. Marquardt pointed out. It costs about $360,000 a year to keep the station going. Most of the revenue comes in from advertising programs of a commercial nature.

Barbizon

SLIP Stays Down!

The straight skirt, bias top stays down even when you sit! Pure silk, 3 lengths. Exclusive. 2.25.

RICH'S
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

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DAVISON'S

Newly Redecorated

FURNITURE GALLERIES

Living Rooms, Dining Rooms, Bedrooms, all full of good practical, workable ideas.

Fifth Floor

DAVISON-PAXON CO.

ATLANTA

Now in Progress!

THE YEAR'S BIGGEST VALUE PARADE . . .

Sears

52nd Anniversary Sale!

More for your money on everything you need for fall and winter!

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Strike Threatens N. Y. Food Supply

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Acting Mayor Newbold Morris said today emergency action would be taken to insure the "uninterrupted shipment" of foodstuffs into the city as a three-day-old "outlaw" strike of insurgent truckmen halted hundreds of New Jersey trucks bringing food supplies through the Holland Tunnel.

"The Police Department is losing no time in making a survey of the entire situation to determine to what extent the public is or may be affected by the strike," Mr. Morris said.

Strike leaders insisted that all perishable foods were permitted to pass the picket lines. Few drivers of incoming trucks refused to join the strike.

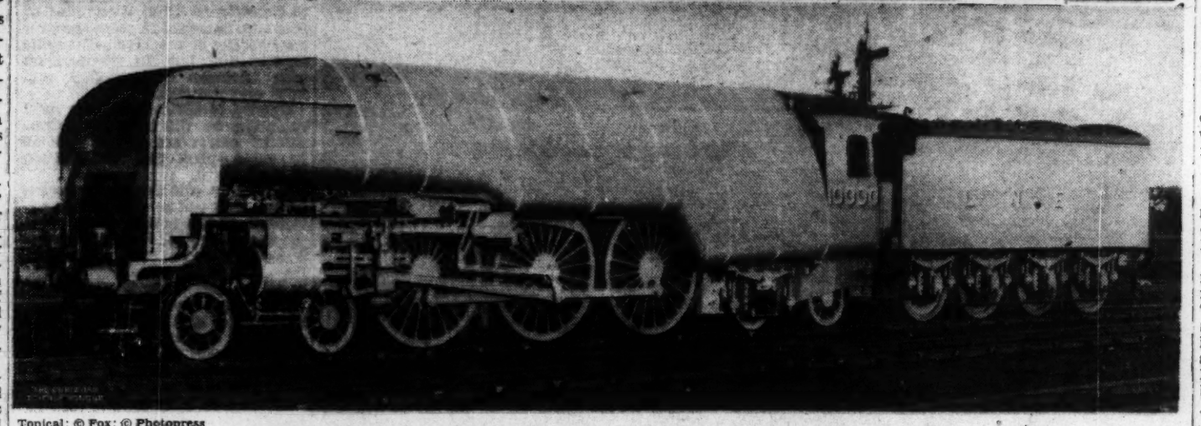
Colonial Good Bread

RAINBO CAKES

are delicious, too

LEE BAKING CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

London Marks a Railroad Centenary



Topical; © Fox; © Photopress

Contrasts That a Hundred Years Have Brought in Travel by Rail

Top left: Traveling by train in 1825, when Locomotive No. 1 opened the Stockton & Darlington Railway, the first authorized in Britain.
Top right: The Flying Scotsman pulls its heavy load north.
Below: Locomotive built in 1929 for high-speed traffic on the east coast of England.

CIO in New York Plans State Group, Acclaims Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Committee for Industrial Organization unions in New York are today moving to set up an industrial Union Council with a view to placing organized labor in the State on a stronger basis as an industrial body.

Formal announcement of the setting up of the Council is slated for the second day's meeting of the first annual convention of the New York State CIO unions at the Center Hotel today.

The Council will meet yearly in September and have standing committees on organization, legislation, labels, the press, radio and education; unemployment and social insurance, and public health. Its officers will be elected by a majority vote in the yearly meetings.

Other objectives of the CIO unions meeting here today are united labor action, economic and political, for the protection and advancement of the interests of the workers; legislation in the interest of labor; protection of collective bargaining, and an increased public understanding of the labor movement.

Lehman Hailed

The reception to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the absence of delegates from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were seen here today as the highlights of the opening session yesterday. The first was interpreted as an important indication of the CIO's political sympathy, while the second was seen as a reminder of the split between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor.

Observers here feel that the enthusiasm for Governor Lehman presages his eventual endorsement by all braches of New York State's labor movement.

The absence of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union delegates, save for one local, was conspicuous as being the only CIO group in the State not officially represented. David Dubinsky, President of the Union, had stated he would have no part in any gathering whose purpose was to perpetuate the CIO as a rival organization to the AFL. The convention was seen as such a gathering, since its purpose is the establishment of a permanent industrial union council to do for the State CIO what the State Federation of Labor now does for the unions affiliated with the AFL.

Future Action

There was much speculation among the convention delegates regarding the course Mr. Dubinsky will take. John L. Lewis, Chairman of the CIO is expected to call a national convention in Pittsburgh late in November for the purpose of establishing the CIO on a permanent basis. It is generally believed in labor circles here that this will force Mr. Dubinsky to lay before the members of the ILGWU the question of withdrawing entirely from the CIO.

Such a move, it is seen here, would be a serious blow to the Lewis organization, since the ILGWU, with its membership of at least 250,000, is one of the original, as well as one of the oldest, richest and most respected, of the CIO unions.

Several resolutions were voted during the first day of the two-day convention. One was addressed to President Roosevelt, Senator Robert W. Wagner (D) of New York, and J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, calling for a defense of the National Labor Relations Act in its present form against all attacks. This was interpreted as direct challenge to the AFL, since that group is backing a series of amendments which limit the Labor Board's power and jurisdiction.

London's 100 Railroad Years Contrast the 'Lion' and 'Scot'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—Today London celebrated the centenary of its first main line railway—from London to Birmingham.

In honor of the centenary the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway, of which the old London and Birmingham now forms a part, is holding an elaborate exhibition at Euston Terminus, featuring the progress that has been made by British railroads during the past 100 years.

The exhibition is one of contrasts. Every effort has been made to recapture the atmosphere of a century ago, and carriage sheds and museums have been combed for historic locomotives and vehicles that up to now have been in "cold storage."

The royal salons used by Queen Adelaide and Queen Victoria are on view side by side with the latest air-conditioned vehicles employed on the crack "Coronation Scot" express.

The early locomotive "Lion" is contrasted with the Princess Coronation class of modern streamlined giants which cover the 400 miles between London and Glasgow in 6½ hours.

Apart from the old and new locomotives and rolling-stock, there is an indoor exhibition of models, London and Birmingham relics, documents and early prints.

Euston Station consisted of only two platforms with a combined length of 280 yards when it was first opened 100 years ago.

Today there are 15 platforms of an aggregate length exceeding two miles. The number of trains which was originally 12 in number per day, has increased to 340, and the passengers handled have grown from a mere 300 to no fewer than 60,000.

Even the existing station is insufficient to meet modern traffic requirements, and the London, Midland and Scottish Railway has plans in hand for the complete rebuilding of Euston at a cost of approximately £2,000,000.

Already work has been begun on extending the carriage sidings at Willesden and in rehousing tenants who will be displaced when rebuilding proper is begun. But these may be described as mere preliminaries to the final scheme which, it is claimed, is to provide Britain with one of the finest and most completely equipped railway stations in the world.

U. S. Marks Constitution Date

(Continued from Page 1)

sounding and acceptable name of "Americanism."

Against either development—a trend either in the direction of Communism or of Fascism—the celebration of Constitution Day is a manifestation of national interest in democracy.

Speeches by Leaders

Speeches by leaders of state will fill the air this evening. Although arrangements for President Roosevelt to participate in a program at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had been upset by international affairs arrangements were being made for his address to be delivered by radio. Expanding upon its asserted role of defender of the Constitution in national politics, the Republican National Committee announced that observances would be held in more than 500 communities under its auspices. John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee, will preside over a 45 minute radio program in which he will introduce Senator Charles M. McNary, speaking from Portland, Ore., Senator Arthur Capper in Topeka, Kan., Representative Bruce Barton in Boston and Robert P. Taft, nominee for Senator from Ohio in Cleveland.

Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senator from Michigan often mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination, is the principal speaker on Chicago's program for observance on the day. Among Democratic officials, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, is to address a women's meeting in Martinsburg, W. Va., and Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia is speaker at a rally in Pottsville, Pa.

Sermons Preached

Apart from a tendency to capitalize the day politically, the Constitution Sesquecentennial Commission, which continues until the 150th anniversary of the ratification next year, received indications that a large number of ministers were preaching sermons on the subject last Sunday or tomorrow. Its offices were sure also that many local committees still are making use of material that was distributed last year in connection with the sesquicentennial.

In Washington the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a program in Continental Hall with Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General of the D. A. R., and Representative Sol Bloom as speakers.

"This last year saw the passing of the man who is believed to have initiated the observance of Sept. 17 as Constitution Day. He was David Lawrence Pierson, of Orange, N. J., founder of the Orange Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and later National Historian for the organization. In 1917, when Executive Secretary of the S. A. R. in New Jersey he proposed the holding of commemorative exercises by the Society on the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia."

Philadelphia Celebrates

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP)—This city, where the United States Constitution was signed, celebrated the 151st anniversary of that event today.

Patriotic and political organizations memorialized with oratory and ceremonies the historic meeting in Independence Hall, Sept. 17, 1787, when delegates from the new states put their signatures to the Constitution and sent it forth to the States for ratification.

Mrs. Kenney a Candidate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Kenney of Cliffside Park, widow of Representative Edward A. Kenney, has filed a petition to place her name as an independent candidate on the State's general election ballot for election to the House of Representatives in November. Mrs. Kenney said she desired to "complete the work inaugurated by my husband."

Peace Prayer Call Voiced in Pittsburgh

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17

The Pittsburgh Council of Churches issued a call today for peace prayers to be offered tomorrow in Pittsburgh churches and homes.

Worshippers of all faiths were invited to gather Sunday afternoon in Shadyside Presbyterian Church for a union service "to pray that Almighty God will stay the hand of war and give to the Nations peace."

Union Labor Sets A Strong Course In Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

dent of the Committee of Industrial Organization of the United States.

The presence of these men signified that international labor is vitally interested in the Latin American labor movement and though all announced that they had come as "fraternal observers," their counsel was given during the committee meetings and M. Jouhaux and Senor Gonzalez Pena took active part in the discussions. Mr. Lewis spoke only on the first day, in acknowledging his introduction, but at the conclusion of the Congress made the following significant statement:

"This Congress has been of first importance since it shows that Latin American labor has become articulate and is able to voice its wrongs and publicly proclaim its objectives. This is a healthful condition and encouraging trend. The international organization now formed should do much to ameliorate the woeful status of Latin American labor and bring intelligent public opinion to bear in support of the proper claims of labor.

Lewis Makes Plea

"The reports of working conditions in the various countries made at this meeting were a revelation of the miserable wage structure and degraded working and social conditions imposed by the foreign companies on the native worker. The object of Latin-American labor is to awaken to a consciousness of its rights and organize to a marked degree. My feeling is that first the workers should organize through joining the unions of their industry and as they are able to raise wages, shorten hours and improve conditions, they will become more effective in exercising political influence in support of justifiable government policies."

Mr. Lewis said that the CIO is in favor of improved conditions for working people in all countries and feels that in sponsoring such a policy it is acting in support of the "Good Neighbor" policy and making a great contribution to the increased prosperity of American business. He elaborated this by saying that higher wages produced greater consumers both in the United States and Latin America and opened more markets to American trade.

The emphasis upon organization was first placed by Mr. Lewis on the opening day when he described President Roosevelt and President Cardenas as "The two great American statesmen working for the advancement of labor." He said then that the progress of labor in the United States and Mexico could be duplicated throughout Latin America if the workers will organize. He urged labor to "Band together your collective strength and oppose those who would destroy you in the fight for your rights."

Objectives Defined

The purpose of the Congress was desribed by Señor Lombardo Toledano on the first day as being "Not for communism, not for fascism, nor against any country, but it is that of a free people fighting for the character and rights of twentieth century man."

Nevertheless, plain objectives of the Congress, which were emphasized throughout the meetings, were the fight against fascism, support of the people of Loyalist Spain, and the curbing of "foreign imperialism." These were reiterated throughout the meetings with shouts of "Viva Espana" echoing through the halls at every mention of the Spanish struggle.

Señor Gonzalez Pena, who spoke often, described the Spanish war as the "War of the working classes throughout the world. Fascism is," he said, "nothing but capitalism."

His viewpoint was that the syndical struggle should be closely allied with the social and political struggle and he commented that Mexico's oil expropriation could not have been made on a purely economic basis, but political and social causes as well. He sought an amendment to the Confederation's constitution which would ally the three objectives but it was opposed by Mexico's Alejandro Carillo who insisted that the syndical organization must first be achieved.

The Constitution adopted set forth as the objective of the Latin-American working class "the securing of full economic and political autonomy and the liquidation of semi-feudal survivals now characterizing these countries, toward the end of improving the economic and moral conditions of the people." The specific ideals sought are the rights of assembly, of professional association, strike, collective contracts, liberty of speech and of press.

Only one Confederation from each nation will be admitted to the Latin-American Confederation and it was resolved to aid the syndical movement in any country needing it. Cooperation in the passage of progressive labor legislation was also advocated.

Form of Organization

The Confederation was organized on national, regional and continental bases with the regions comprised as follows: Southern region, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina and Chile; Central region, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Panama, Venezuela and the Lesser Antilles, and the Northern region, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. The Southern region will be headed by Argentina, the central by Colombia and the northern by Mexico.

A second dispatch on the Mexico Labor Congress will appear Monday.

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Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

bedside of his son James, cancelling stop at Hyde Park.

The League of Nations Assembly and Council are tense. There is talk of sanctions against Germany if German troops move. The way is cleared for declaring Germany an aggressor so French and Russian pacts of armed assistance for Czechs could come into play if need arose.

Konrad Henlein breaks off negotiations with Prague.

Wednesday, Sept. 14

Prague ignores Sudeten ultimatum. Britain seeks basis for new parleys. German press depicts terror in Sudeten-land.

Former Premier Léon Blum of France proposes international police to supervise a plebiscite. France studies a new Union Government in event of war.

Japan blames Soviet Russia for Czech problem and announces support for Germany under anti-Communism pact. China is still further alarmed over prospect of Russian embroilment in Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain reaches decision to break diplomatic precedent, with full approval of British Cabinet, by flying direct to Hitler.

Thursday, Sept. 15

Mussolini urges a plebiscite for all minorities of Czechoslovakia in an open letter to Viscount Runciman, British adviser-mediator in Prague.

Henlein issues proclamation demanding annexation of the Sudeten regions to Germany. He said that "it is definitely impossible for Sudeten Germans and Czechs to live in the same State." This is an act inciting to open rebellion. Henlein flees into Germany after broadcasting it, presumably from Asch.

Britain prepares to summon Parliament. In Sydney, Australia, the British Commonwealth Relations Conference pledges support of all the dominions in event of war.

Mr. Chamberlain arrives at Oberhof, Herr Hitler's Bavarian chalet. They meet late in the afternoon and talk for three hours. Details are withheld, but another meeting in a few days is anticipated.

The Hungarian Revisionist League sends message to Mr. Chamberlain, urging self-determination for Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia.

Prague issues warrant for arrest of Henlein.

Friday, Sept. 16

Mr. Chamberlain returns to London, cutting short projected stay. British Labor opposes a plebiscite. Viscount Runciman returns to London for conferences, but may go back to Prague.

The Polish minority in Czechoslovakia demands whatever advantages the Sudetens obtain.

Prague dissolves the Sudeten German Party.

Saturday, Sept. 17

British Cabinet meets in London.

Czechs keep firm grip on Sudeten area under martial law. Prague is pessimistic, expecting the powers to sacrifice Czechoslovakia to avoid war. If deserted, the Czechs say they will fight alone.

* * *

If a week of such crowding events can be said to have gist, it would appear to be that the preservation of Czechoslovakia in its present borders is decidedly doubtful, whichever way the great powers move. If war is avoided, a restricted but more homogeneous Czech nation, possibly taking again the old name of Bohemia, is a possibility of a negotiated settlement, providing the Czechs can be brought to these sacrifices. The Reich appears adamant.

* * *

Purge Fails

An office boy reading the comics during a lull on Sept. 15 reminded us that life goes on, and there is other news, although the world paid little attention to anything but Europe this week.

Politician Roosevelt's Purge has presented President Roosevelt as less prestigious. With the ballot box score about complete, efforts to eliminate less-than-100 per centers stands 3 to 0, with prospects for another blank in New York. Senator Tydings in Maryland, and Senator George in Georgia, impressively refused to be purged.

* * *

Hines Mistrial

Justice Ferdinand Pecora had a difficult decision to make this week. He took 48 hours to think it over, and then allowed the defense contention of a mistrial in the case of the People of New York vs. James J. Hines, Tammany district leader. The decision has caused wide controversy.

District Attorney Dewey spoke 14 words during examination of a witness in a question held to be prejudicial to the defendant. It spoke of a poultry racket that had not previously been linked with the name of Mr. Hines, on trial for alleged protection of the $20,000,000 policy racket. Mr. Dewey is preparing for a new trial. Four weeks of testimony filling tomes, and thousands of dollars in court expense went into the discard.

* * *

Longshoreman Accord

Harry R. Bridges, director of the CIO on the Pacific Coast, reaches an agreement on terms of a new contract with the Waterfront Employers Association. It comes into force Sept. 30, and covers 12,000 longshoremen in ports up and down the coast.

Mr. Bridges was convicted of contempt of court Tuesday by a Los Angeles judge for sending a telegram to Labor Secretary Frances Perkins in criticism of another judge's decision in an AFL-CIO case.

The Children's Bureau is being reorganized in preparation for a partial child labor ban, effective Oct. 24.

* * *

Quick re-Views

President Alessandri of Chile commands Cabinet to remain after proffered resignation on Nazi revolt issue.

Whufft . . Don't take this as final, but Capt. George E. T. Eyston set a world automobile speed record on Utah's salt flats Friday, at 357.5 miles an hour. John Cobb had broken Captain Eyston's former record with 350.2 miles an hour on Thursday.

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S	E	R	E	N	E	R
O	R	B		O	N	E

N. Y. Official Denies Charge He Belongs to Communists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The issue of Communism was stirred vigorously here today—that of Nazism only lightly—as a result of the inquiry of the Dies Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities, which listened to eight witnesses call Michael J. Quill, city councilman, a Communist.

Only one witness was heard yesterday on the subject of Nazism, and that was Roy E. Monahan, past president of the Disabled American Veterans, who charged that Dr. Friedheim Draeger, German Vice-Consul here, was chief of agents of the Gestapo operating in this country. The Gestapo is the name of the Secret German Police.

Mr. Quill, who is also President of the Transport Workers Union, went to Foley Square and on the steps of the Federal Court Building where the Dies Subcommittee was sitting denied he was a member of the Communist Party, or that Communists dominated his union, and called the witnesses "stool pigeons" and incompetents, whose testimony he would disprove.

The most important testimony bearing on Mr. Quill's alleged connection with the Communist Party was that of John J. Murphy, who said he sat in meetings of Unit 19-S of that party with Mr. Quill. The witness said he joined the Communist Party after he had been discharged from his job on the subway in 1934, and that in 1936, he resigned from the party and subsequently ought reinstatement in the transport industry, but was barred by Mr. Quill because he was no longer a Communist.

Mr. Quill replied that Mr. Murphy had been discharged for incompetence and had been confined to the psychopathic ward of the Bellevue Hospital, to which Mr. Murphy retorted that the police had taken him to the hospital after he had been seized 24 times for his activities in organizing the unemployed.

In addition to Mr. Murphy, the Dies Committee listened to seven other witnesses, five of whom testified to personal knowledge of Mr. Quill's membership in the Communist Party. The crux of their testimony was to the effect that members had to be Communists to be promoted in the union; that the welfare of the party was put ahead of that of the union; that the executive board of the union was dominated by a "big three," while the other nine members were just figure-heads; that a "proletarian revolution" was being planned through Communist control of the key industries—maritime, utilities, and transport.

Mr. Murphy was asked by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, head of the Subcommittee, why he joined the Communist Party, and the witness replied:

"In 1934 the question of a trade union in the transport industry was a prominent issue. I would not have joined if the American Federation of Labor had done its job. But we were working a seven-day week, 14 hours a day, and the AFL did not come to our rescue."

Dewey Demands Change of Judge For Hines Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Trial of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, by some judge other than Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora was formally urged today by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County.

Mr. Dewey's procedure in seeking this removal was to submit an order to Justice Pecora asking that the case be transferred to Court of General Sessions. Since the trial of Mr. Hines on charges of furnishing political protection from the numbers game was ended abruptly by Justice Pecora's declaration of a mistrial, Mr. Dewey had been expected to seek another presiding judge.

The District Attorney also asked that George Weinberg, J. Richard (Dixie) Davis and Harry Schoenhaus, three lieutenants of the late Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer mob who pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence, be sentenced by some judge other than Justice Pecora. Mr. Dewey had promised these men some consideration as a reward for their service to the State in testifying.

Justice Pecora was appointed by Governor Lehman to conduct the Hines trial. If Mr. Dewey achieves the transfer from the State Supreme Court to the Court of General Sessions, the trial will be moved from the modern Supreme Court Building to the old Criminal Courts Building.

Neither Mr. Dewey nor Justice Pecora had any comment, and Thomas J. Heenan, clerk of the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, indicated he did not expect any announcement from Justice Pecora until next week.

In the meantime, Saul M. Dash, Juror No. 11 in the Hines trial, issued a statement defending Justice Pecora's action in declaring a mistrial and criticizing Mr. Dewey as inexperienced. Mr. Dash said he believed Justice Pecora was impartial to both sides throughout the month in which the case was argued. Justice Pecora, he said, read his statement and approved its release.

Ancient Quarry Closed for Week In Paid Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELABOLE, England — Silence brooded over the slate quarry here for the first time in 400 years, when, under a new scheme granting paid holidays to workers in certain industries, the management closed the quarry for one week in August this year.

More than 400 workers were released for what was probably their first holiday with pay.

This quarry was first worked in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It has now reached a depth of between 400 and 500 feet and covers an area of 40 acres.

Wife's Legal Status Clarified by Court

NEW YORK (AP)—The ancient legal tenet that a woman cannot be compelled to testify against her husband has been outmoded by the modern principle of equal rights for women, Federal Judge Murray Hulbert has ruled.

Judge Hulbert made the ruling Sept. 16 in denying a motion for the discharge of Mrs. Ignatz T. Griebl as a material witness in the Federal Government's intensive spy ring investigation.

Mrs. Griebl was held after her husband, Dr. Griebl, a former Nazi leader, fled to Germany. He was one of 18 persons indicted on espionage charges and was regarded by Federal authorities as a key witness in their inquiry.

Refusing to discharge Mrs. Griebl's $5,000 bail, Judge Hulbert said.

"Recognition by the common law of a wife's privilege not to testify in a criminal trial against her husband has become questionable as the cause for the recognition of equal rights for women has triumphantly progressed."

Negro Physicians Oppose Health Plan

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Representatives of 5,000 negro physicians in the United States on Sept. 16 proposed alignment of their National Medical Association with the American Medical Association in opposing the $850,000,000 health program suggested by President Roosevelt's Medical Care Committee.

In an address to members of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, now meeting in special session to discuss the health program, Dr. Roscoe Giles of Chicago declared that the support of the negro physicians had been sought by Government representatives for that program but that they preferred to align themselves with the physicians' group.

Indians Teach NYA Camps

National Youth Administration

Elmer Shonge, Algonquin Youth

He comes from the Cattaraugus Reservation and is writing the one of the songs of the Ojibways in the characters of the tribe. Elmer is a National Youth Administration member and is typical of Indian boys and girls who have been designated by the Government to teach Indians lore and outdoor craft at NYA camps. They have been trained as camp counselors.

Federal Suit Seeks to Return 6,000,000 Acres to Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—Six million acres of northwestern Arizona, including one county seat and several large towns, will be turned over to 450 Hualapai Indians if the U. S. Government wins a suit against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, pending in the Federal District Court here.

Since the Hualapais already have a reservation of 1,000,000 acres, they will then be the richest of all the Indian tribes. Attorneys for the defense further assert that title to land anywhere in the country, that was once occupied by a tribe still in existence, will be imperiled.

The railroad company, State of Arizona, three counties and several thousand white residents are taking far more interest in the litigation than the stolid Hualapais, least picturesque of all, Arizona tribes. They continue to tend their cattle on their ranges bordering the Grand Canyon, up in the north end of Mohave County, knowing and caring little about the legal struggle and its implications.

The 6,000,000 acres were a grant conveyed to the Santa Fe 72 years ago as part of its bonus for building a railroad to the Pacific. Most of it lies in Mohave County, 250,000 in Coconino, 14,000 in Yavapai. About half has been sold to stockmen as grazing land, almost none of it being suitable for agriculture. The Santa Fe leases the other half for grazing purposes.

Now the Bureau of Indian Affairs claims that the land belongs to the Hualapais on two grounds: The railroad was not completed within the time specified by Congress. Since time immemorial that region has been occupied by the Hualapais, was never Uncle Sam's to give away.

Both contentions were vigorously opposed in arguments to support a Santa Fe motion for dismissal. It was declared that if the territory in question is Hualapai property, because they formerly roamed over it in quest of game and acorns, most of the United States must belong to descendants of its aboriginal inhabitants.

Attorney General Joe Conway asked for permission to intervene on behalf of the State, which is concerned over the prospect of many of its citizens being dispossessed and of 6,000,000 acres being removed from the tax rolls.

Judge David W. Ling took the Conway request under advisement and granted attorneys on both sides additional time to file briefs.

Keystone Taxes: Effects Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Launching of the most complete survey yet undertaken of the effect of Pennsylvania's tax policies on business and employment, has been announced by the Emergency Council of State Associations.

When completed, the survey will present a composite picture of the experiences of more than 1,000 industries throughout the State, the Council said. Co-operating in the project will be more than 100 trade associations and chambers of commerce.

Although previous groups, such as the Dent Commission, made "careful" studies of sample surveys, according to the council, they did not have available the facilities for obtaining the necessary information from a vast number of industries on "a nonpartisan basis."

"The questions being asked of industry," the Council announced, "are designed to apply solely to the effect of excessive State taxation on business to determine definitely the extent of plans for plant expansions, additions, and new equipment deferred, how many firms are now seriously considering removal from Pennsylvania, and those that are contemplating opening branches in other states because of pressure on business from Pennsylvania's tax policy.

"On the employment side the questionnaire seeks data on the number of workers dismissed due to State taxation, how many employees would be added if the present tax burden were readjusted by the next session of the General Assembly, how much pay rolls might be increased, and how much money would be expended on plant expansion and development in the State."

The Council added that the study is "particularly pertinent because most experts are of the opinion that the full effect of the present tax program will not be felt for four or five years."

Philadelphia Ready For Gambling Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—Charged with being a "boss of Philadelphia gambling," Charles Schwartz, now at liberty under $100,000 bail, will be placed on trial together with nearly 40 others in Quarter Sessions Court here on Oct. 4, Bryan A. Hermes, Special Deputy Attorney General, announced yesterday.

The trial will be the first involving the 365 indictments returned as the result of a years' investigation of gambling and vice made by the Special October (1937) Grand Jury under the direction of Judge Curtis Bok.

All the defendants will be tried together because all are charged with conspiracy, and Mr. Hermes said he will "vigorously resist" any attempt on the part of counsel to obtain a severance.

Modern Families Called Too Small

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The trouble with the modern family unit, Prof. Joseph K. Folsom of Vassar College said today, is that it is too small—"it has too few children and also too few adults."

In an address prepared for the national conference on family relations, the sociology Professor said, "Human beings were never made from an economic or practical point of view to live in isolated groups of twos, threes, and fours, as they attempt to do in the modern city apartment or suburban bungalow.

"It is said we should seek quality rather than quantity.

"If people would take more thought as to what constitutes adequate quantity—an adequate-sized family—they might find that the quality of family life would improve."

One of the discussion subjects was "cultural values secured through family relations." Dr. Paul Sayre of the University of Iowa, President of the Conference said the greatest single source of culture lay "in living worthily with fine people."

Marriage should make men and women mentally and spiritually wealthier, he said, but falls short in many cases because living is on a mechanical basis or a plane of triviality.

Collier Air Trophy Goes to Army Corps

WASHINGTON (AP)—The national Aeronautics Association announced Sept. 15 award of the Collier Trophy to the Army Air Corps for having "designed, constructed, and completely equipped the XC-35 substratosphere plane, the first pressure cabin airplane to be flown successfully anywhere in the world."

The Collier Trophy, the Association said, is aviation's highest honor. Army officers cited as the principals in the research and development work on the plane were:

Maj. Carl F. Greene and Capt. Albert H. Johnson, stationed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and Dr. John E. Younger, formerly aeronautical mechanical engineer at Wright Field, and now Professor of Engineering at the University of Maryland.

Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Echols, Wright Field, was cited as administrative director of the research.

Georgia Cities Get Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Seven Georgia cities are to receive $16,131,200 for slum clearance projects, Federal Housing Authorities recently announced. Atlanta is to get $9,000,000; Savannah $2,700,000; Augusta $1,521,200; Macon $1,250,000; Columbus $850,000; Rome $540,000; and Athens $270,000.

Tests for Police Fitness Keeping Out 'Good Fellows'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If policemen are using better English these days, if they have greater poise in moments of stress, if they employ more brain than brawn in solving crimes, then trace it to the entrance examinations. Tests for fitness have been greatly improved in recent years, reports the International Association of Chiefs of Police here.

The old type of police examination, which appraised a man's spelling ability or his knowledge of the location of the city hall and the police court, and called for a character reference or two from his friends, has been abolished in many places. In its stead, says the Association, has come the new type of test which includes an analysis of the candidate's intelligence, education, adaptability, physical condition, and impersonal character ratings.

Moreover, police departments in many progressive cities are not waiting for politicians to offer them names of good fellows for the department; they are making aggressive efforts to interest the right type of young men in police work as a career, the Association finds.

This is important, says the report of the Association, because "in addition to securing high-grade men, rigid adherence to a formal recruiting system will eliminate appointments due to political pressure."

The police chief can tell patronage purveyers, it suggests, "Your man must be good, from what you say, and if he is, he will stand high in the examination."

Modern recruitment methods, as employed by cities which regard the police service as a professional career, show these developments, according to the International Association of Chiefs of Police:

Top age-limit for entrance on force set at about 28 years.

Educational qualifications raised from grade school to high school graduation level.

Thorough character investigation, including fingerprinting which is cleared with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Use of examinations to determine whether applicants are temperamentally suited to the work.

Oral tests for personality, bearing, and poise, by interview with a ranking police officer, the city personnel officer, and others making up the interviewing board.

A probation period six to twelve months long, with efficiency ratings every two months.

Carob Husks Arent' So Bad; Some Californians Enjoy Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Husks of the carob, the tree which fed the prodigal son of Biblical record, may be obtained in Sonoma County, California, near here, the only known grove, or orchard, of the famous St.-John's-bread fruit outside subtropical climes.

Owned by Sheridan Paterson, a county pioneer, the orchard of 15 trees of the Mediterranean fruit thrives on a sunny western slope and yields about half a ton of pods each year. The leaves are about the size of an elongated half-dollar, dark green, thick texture, and highly glossed.

The pods vary in length from 8 to 12 inches and are from 1 to 1½ inches wide. In the ripened stage the pods appear dry and dark brown in color, though rich in oil and sugar content. In this stage they are quite edible and smack slightly of the flavor of dried figs, prunes, or dates. They are rich in nutritive value. Local residents who are natives of Portugal and the Azores Islands eagerly await the annual harvest of the crop, according to Mr. Peterson. A ready market is also found in San Francisco where the pods are thoroughly baked to a crisp in huge ovens and then ground into flour for bread.

The adamantine seeds from the pod are very slow of propagation. The trees are free from pests of all kinds and require only plowing and ordinary soil cultivation. Mr. Peterson obtained the small trees only a few inches in height, from a subtropical nursery about 16 years ago and has been producing fruit for nearly a decade.

Two other oddities in the fruit world are possessions of Mr. Peterson. One he claims is the oldest bearing peach tree in California, having been brought here on mule back from the Mexican border in 1850, and continually yields a heavy crop of peaches of delicious variety. The other claim of Mr. Peterson is the largest Bartlett pear tree in California. The trunk of the tree measures more than three feet in diameter, and its annual production is more than 600 pounds of pears. Naturalists attribute the unusual size and productivity of this tree in the midst of an ordinary pear orchard, to a probable mineral element in the soil peculiarly adapted to the needs of the tree.

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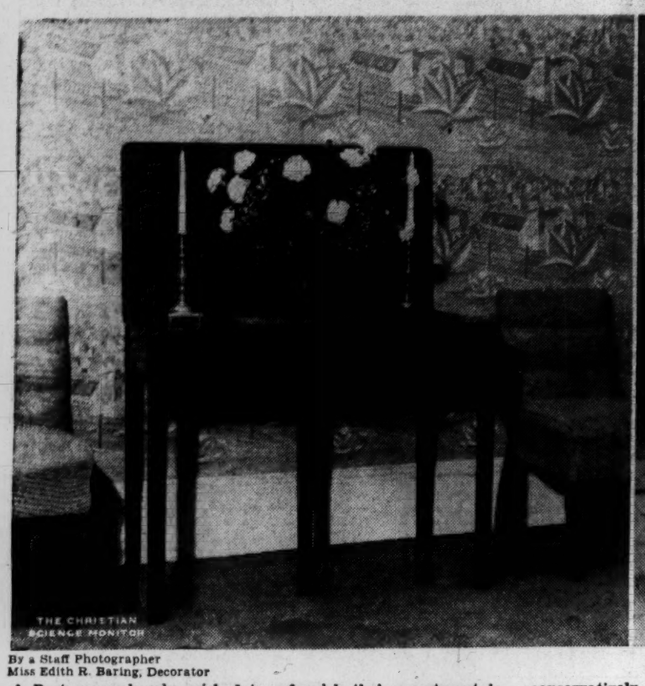
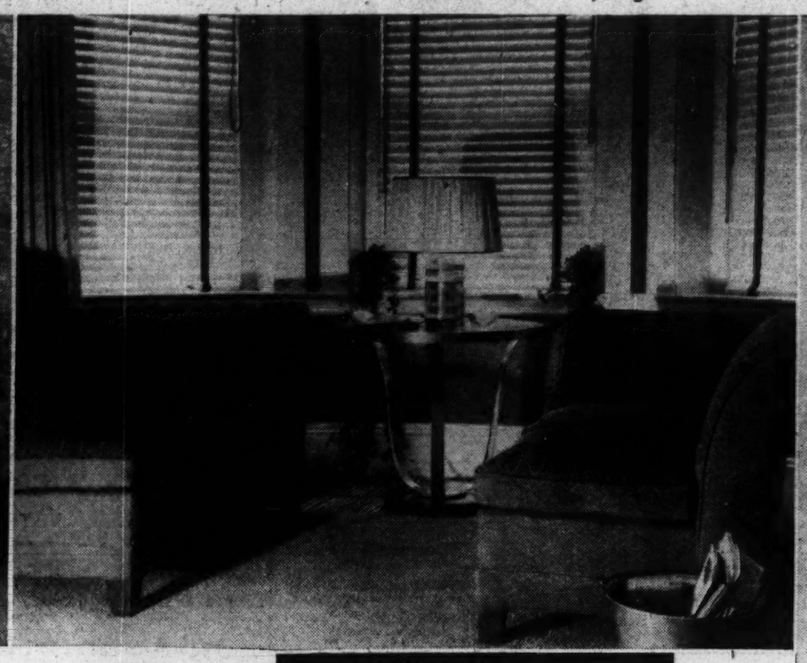
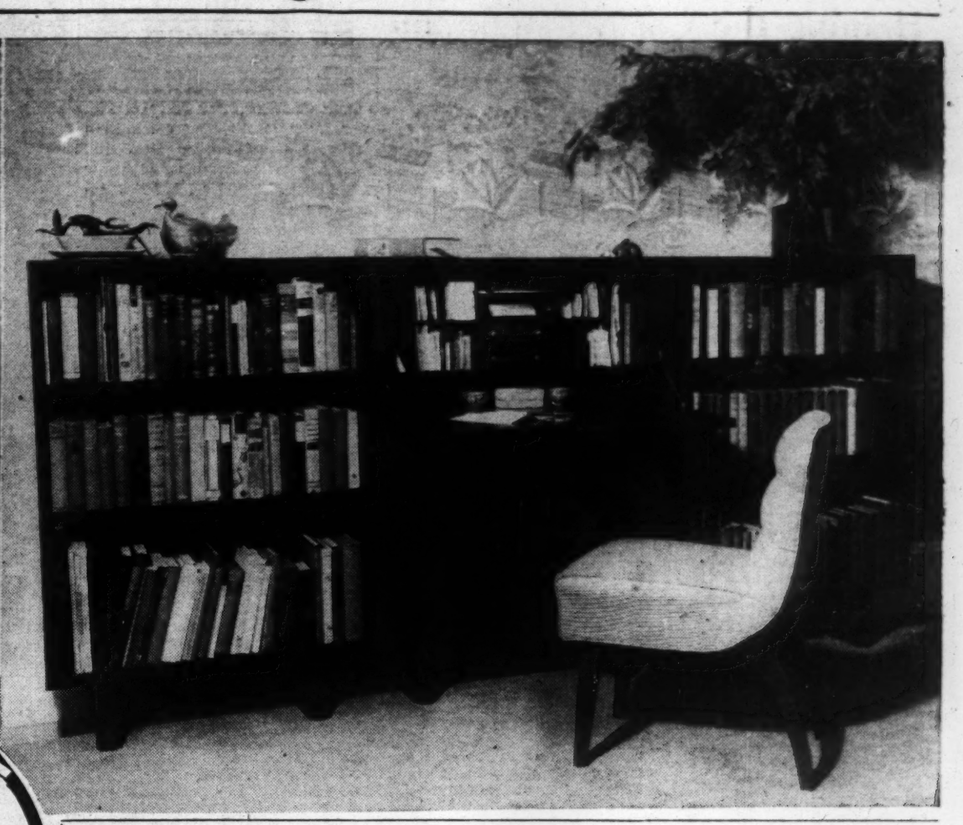






By a Staff Photographer
Miss Edith R. Baring, Decorator

A Boston couple who wished to refurnish their apartment in a conservatively modern manner, engaged a decorator who worked out a scheme of which the living room is shown in part here. At left is the folding dining table; next the bay window group; then the reading-writing ensemble. Placement plan is below.

A Modern Interior on Beacon Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Strong in their belief that art is progressive in its expressions, and that it naturally assumes different forms as new generations come along, a young couple recently set about decorating in the modern manner their un-modern apartment in Brookline, Mass.

Care was taken to assure the effect of spaciousness in the living-room, which is of average size. The architect planned a semi-circular window wall, with three windows facing tree-lined Beacon Street. This wall afforded an attractive background for a grouping in the bow-end of the room. These windows of different exposures showing so much of the greenery out-of-doors, break down any sense of room limitation, and the room was planned to take full advantage of its possibilities.

The illustration above shows an arrangement that solves the problem of providing adequate seating space and at the same time makes special provisions for the owners' comfort. Each loveseat is equipped with a single Tuxedo arm, identical in pitch and height to the normal back of the piece, so that it can serve as a chaise longue when husband and wife are at home and at leisure.

The pair of settees is placed parallel, four feet apart, near the semi-circular space at the far end of the room. It might some day be found useful in a different setting as a four-seated sofa, formed by placing the settees end to end, or placed in a corner at right angles with a square table juxtaposed. To complete the group, a round glass-topped table with a mahogany base and satin-brass supports, is set farther towards the windows.

A Group of Units

The reading-and-writing ensemble suggests a modern built-in unit. Actually there are three individual pieces in the group which may be used separately. The desk in the center has well-planned pigeonholes and its own light above. Below, a large drawer and shelves for storage are concealed by two doors. Each bookcase would be an attractive piece if used alone. This type of furniture may be destined to become in time as classic as our traditional period pieces. Fine proportions and essential simplicity of design never grow tiresome.

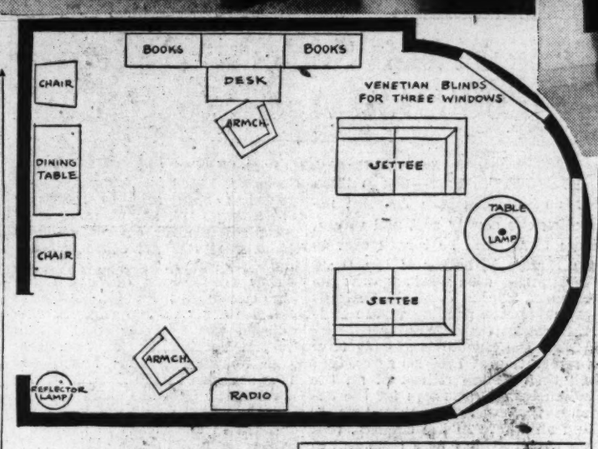
The third illustration here is strongly reminiscent of our old Colonial game tables. Mahogany, with a leaf which rests against the wall to form an interesting background for heirloom candlesticks and tapers, it is nevertheless a modern dining-table. When extended to maximum capacity it can accommodate 12 persons at dinner, the added leg in the center helping support the added leaves. Flanking the table are a pair of sidechairs with upholstered backs and spring seats; comfortable for dining, they also serve for general living-room use.

For Entrance Impressions

Planned to give a pleasant impression as one enters, the most attractive furnishings are seen at once. The focal grouping of loveseats and lamp table is friendly and inviting. Atop the book cabinets and desk are a few decorative accessories, which may be changed from time to time to lend interest to the interior.

This interior's chief claim to distinction is its color-scheme. Since it was necessary to paper all the walls of the apartment, it was decided that the choice of wallpaper should establish the colors in each room. An innovation requiring considerable courage was attempted in the living-room by papering two walls in clear crimson and the two remaining walls in a gray and white scenic wallpaper depicting the rooftops of Paris and the wandering Seine. The effect is a delight to both the owners and their friends.

Woodwork and ceilings are painted white, and the white Venetian blinds carry crimson tapes to match the walls. Crimson is repeated in a perfectly-matched nubby cotton fabric used on the loveseats. To introduce a contrasting color, canary-yellow rayon draperies are hung full-length at the windows. This singing note of color occurs again in the plaid covering of the armchairs and in the horizontal striped fabric on the sidechairs. The carpet is gray, which dominates in the wallpaper.



A textured broadloom rug, with a two-toned effect gained by alternating rows of tufts, proves both practical and decorative. The personality of the room is definitely established by its vibrant color. A softening note of green is introduced by pots of trailing ivy and a large bunch of evergreen branches in a green glass vase. For further decoration, an extended line of Japanese block prints is hung against the crimson wall above the radio.

In the Foyer

In the foyer, a continuation of the line of pictures at eye level tends to create a rhythmic effect. The visitor is welcomed by a warm and friendly atmosphere, pin-striped yellow wallpaper of the foyer introducing the yellows in the adjoining living-room. The furnishings are cosmopolitan but thoroughly compatible—a bleached oak chest of drawers in the Swedish-modern style holding a pottery lamp; straight-back sidechairs with seats in white leather; and a floor-covering of Chinese matting. Here again, each piece is required for use and there are no left-overs to clutter the foyer.

Much can be said in favor of modern decoration when it proves itself so eminently suited to contemporary living and yet in harmony with the surrounding traditional architecture of Boston.

Edith R. Baring

A Danish farmer's gate blossoms in tulips, shaped by himself

A Farmer's Gate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kaunas

A sense of beauty seems to be the national heritage of the Lithuanian countryman, finding expression even in the commonplace details of work and dwelling. A garden gate is wrought into a thing of real beauty by the hands of the farmer, himself his own carpenter. This gate, seen by chance on a country drive, is typical of the peasant art of this land. Admirably simple in design and construction, the charming flower design, stylized into a pattern of excellent proportions, is carried out in a spirit which breathes love and happy craftsmanship.

In common with China, the ancient nation of Lithuania possesses the love of creating the beautiful for its own sake, and with no thought of the judgment of others. There is the same fitness of design to purpose, the same austerity of line and clear-cut design, the same restraint in the use of color and texture. Whether the created object be a gate, a well head, a piece of pottery or a carved porch, the feeling is the same in every case—original, simple, worthy.

The Lithuanian woman, sitting at her spinning wheel by the window, looks out at her well-planted, well-tended flower garden, and from the flowers under her eyes derives the motifs for the beautifully woven aprons which are so charming a feature of the national dress. Infinitely diverse in design, the Ciurlionis Museum in Kaunas possesses upwards of five hundred specimens of these aprons, of which no two are alike either in pattern or in coloring.

The woven work of the Lithuanian women shows unusual taste in color combination and in the blending of patterns. Simple, untaught peasants, they are not content merely to copy designs and colors handed down by mothers and grandmothers. They create new ones for themselves, and do this with skill and artistry.

There is even a subtle fitness of choice in gradations of pattern and color to suit the age and condition of the wearer. For the young girl, simple gay colors are woven into flower and star patterns. The bride has a wider range of tones, a greater variety of design. The mature matron has the richest, most lovely aprons of all with elaborate and very beautiful patterns, and the still older women have aprons like the leaves of autumn, the purples of the heather, the tender greys and browns of the lichens and forests.

E. C. D.

Briefly—

Bill Heads of English Inns

While much of the contents of Apollo Magazine for September have to do with the fine arts, an article of interest to collectors concerns a quantity of bills from English taverns, dating between 1757 and 1814. A dozen or more illustrations show that bill heads were commonly printed from copperplate engravings and that the inn sign was usually included in the design. The picturesque names by which inns were known also figure in the picture.

More in line with interests usually thought of as collectors', is Mr. Ralph Edwards' discussion of the proper use of the term "court cupboard." He makes out a plausible case for applying the words to the three-shelved oak pieces without doors, now called sideboards, made about 1600. Comparable oak pieces with doors, of near the same date, this writer would designate wainscot cupboards.

Decorators Have New Gallery

Before the first of October the Decorators' Club of New York expects to occupy its larger quarters, on the fourth floor of the Squibb Building, 745 Fifth Avenue. The greater space then available will permit running their exhibitions for longer periods, possibly having a continuous season of shows featuring the special interests of members.

The first of these opens Sept. 27, when members of the club will present complete room-color schemes, with paint, fabrics and wall coverings. This is to feature the use of paint as a medium for home decoration. Although paint has been one of the essential house materials in the past, walls have not always needed it in recent years. So the industry seems to be doing something about it.

Handicrafts from the Tropics

Wood carvings, silver work, fabrics and other handiwork of natives of Bali, in the East Indies, are being shown at Wanamaker's New York store. The carvings from fine-grained tropical woods are expertly done, depicting various types of natives and animals. They have the peculiar charm that has become associated with the work of these parts of the world, where local motives have endured for many generations, and religious traditions are strong in all decorative work. The present simplicity and distinct character of this island may soon be lost, as its contacts with traders and tourists bring many changes in the peoples' ways of living. Perhaps that has already made appreciable progress.

Antique Kitchen Ware

Shown not far from the counters where are sold the most modern gadgets and utensils for kitchen use, in Macy's New York basement, a collection of antique kitchen articles is being shown, gathered chiefly from New England; in part from overseas.

In the years to which these relics belong, housewives not only cooked over an open fire, but made their own candles, soap and sausages, and wove cloth for all the heavy wearing apparel of the whole family. This means that numerous now forgotten crafts and methods were daily duties in a great many households, as these exhibits prove.

C. G. B.

English jugs, which Americans call pitchers, were made in the forms of squatty men and women from the 1740's on, as many potteries produced these popular pieces. These are early examples, much better modelled and glazed than are those of recent years.

Old Toby Jugs Explained

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Earliest Toby jugs were made by Thomas Whieldon whose 1740 pottery buildings in England were all thatched. Although he made many, they are extremely rare today. Characteristics of his productions were eyes and buttons of colored clay; the base molding more hollow at back than in the front; extremely light weight; fine molding of the hand raised toward the mouth.

Four Woods—Ralph, Sr., Ralph, Jr., Aaron, and Enoch—were also modellers of this early type. It was Ralph Wood, Sr., who married Mary Wedgwood, and jugs marked "R. Wood" are considered his work. Aaron, too, was a modeller of repute, while Enoch was known as the "father of English potteries."

Characteristics of the jugs made by Ralph Wood, Jr., are the lack of color in the pupils of the eyes, coat colors of olive, green, brown, and blue; glaze rich; modelling of the hands very fine; trousers light yellow; feet and legs hollow; shoes with bow ties (buckles are later) base octagonal with no decoration.

Portrait jugs of this early type represented George II, Dr. Johnson, Lord Vernon, and Baron Rodney.

Later ones—1830 to 1890—may be distinguished by soft color which in some instances has almost entirely disappeared, the lusterless effect, the flaking of the glaze, solid legs and feet, poor modelling of the hands and feet, and the pretty or romantic rather than vigorous effect. Simplicity was lost by 1850, when the English ceramic business amounted to ten million dollars a year, and quantity rather than quality was sought.

Art Lives in Common Things

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Tableware that was thought very commonplace and without artistic importance in early 1800's, is now displayed in galleries where walls are hung with paintings by foremost artists. Thus due recognition is given to the fact that the same essential qualities are to be found in both types of exhibits. The impulse to produce works of beauty, which was in the minds of those who colored and shaped the glass or china and who formed the silver and pewter, at the same time actuated him who used canvas, pigments and brush to reveal his ideas.

This proximity in showing is notable in three or more galleries of the Worcester Art Museum, which has the good fortune to still be among these where the moderate extent of excellent collections allows a sense of friendly hospitality. More important, conceptions of arrangement suggested by the example mentioned, tend to impress visitors with the basic unity of all phases and types of art. Museums so extensive as New York's Metropolitan, or Chicago's Art Institute, may require whole galleries for displaying each class of the possessions mentioned above. Separated in this way from other forms of art, there seems to be an implied difference in their artistic valuation. This impression, we have seen, is avoided by the smaller museum.

Gratify Students, Most of All

To students and specialists, great segregated accumulations are of prime importance, as they are delvers into matters of history and techniques that most visitors care nothing for. All that is aside from the gratifying qualities of shape and color and pattern found in these useful things made of glass, china, and metals—things that are shown where they are because they are in truth objects of art.

It seems that everyone's attention to the grace and pleasing proportions and colorings of things which surround them should be more lively and conscious. All these aspects are to be enjoyed in the objects of home furnishing we are now thinking of; and they can be discerned in innumerable others.

What we like in them, aside from their utility value, comes from the universal human desire to have some degree of agreeable appearance in every useful thing. The results of this desire include almost every object and structure, from spoon to cathedral. Makers of all sorts of things have always tried to make them useful, first of all; then, to shape them or to decorate them in such ways as seemed to them suitable.

A Contemporary Manner

At present there is the fashion of "stream-lining." Although this idea started with contours that would permit airplanes the highest possible speeds, the term—and a suggestion of the theory—has been applied to such static devices as weighing machines, electric irons and refrigerators. Whether or not people in general think of these innovations in shape as art, it seems clear that they are because they spring from the fundamental urge already referred to—that useful things be given pleasing shapes and colors.

One need not move from the chair he is sitting in to begin finding the artistic features of familiar objects, and to discover that a table and a water-color painting spring from a common root in man's mind. Even though the table seems very plain and of quite the simplest form that suits its purpose, no doubt something about it attracts the eye. That something has been given to it by its designer, perhaps only to please himself, perhaps to please another person.

Great and Small Are Kin

Anyway, something of the finer part of his nature is built into the table, and to that extent it is a work of art. It may not remind one of a Chopin nocturn, a Millay sonnet, or a Whistler etching, but it may be a relative of all three. The dandelion and the palm tree are alike rooted in the earth's soil, and we accept both without question as differing forms of nature's expressions. Likewise, may we not agree that there may be lowly as well as lofty expressions of man's innate impulse to create beauty wherever his nature is free to do so? Always, he has been trying, and never more than now.

Perhaps in other centuries, before the arts of individual crafts were so lessened by factories, people had more esteem for their possessions, which held more significance in their lives than like things have in ours. Yet, we have the advantage of added generations of experience and education. These should have fitted us for even more lively recognition of every form of art, which is to be seen in all man-made things. With such appreciation comes a clearer awareness of its universal character, and of the endless ways it appears in all the luxuries and comforts—even in the necessities—of every day home and business life.

Corner Window Area

When designed to turn corners, windows should be larger than ordinary, to admit the same amount of light. Those in corner positions need to be about 40 per cent larger than those which are placed in one wall only, points out the Modern Home Institute. So a corner with 14 running feet of glass has the "light equivalent" of an ordinary window 10 feet wide. Also, in order to provide cross ventilation throughout the room, an extra window is often required in a room which has a corner window, states this authority.

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Helping the Camper Maintain His Last Summer's Gains

John C. Neubauer, Camp Authority, Speaks of Parents' Opportunity to Profit by the Camper's Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOST—Somewhere at camp—the habit of talking back at everyone.
FOUND—Somewhere at camp—a feeling of initiative, a vision of one's own capabilities and qualifications.
LOST—Somewhere at camp—that desire for always wanting one's own way.
FOUND—Somewhere at camp—a more co-operative attitude and willingness to work and play with other boys and girls.

Memories of summer camp experiences may be sweet as our boy looks back in thought and recalls the swish of the waters against the canoe, remembers the camp fire shooting upward and the circle of boys squatting around it listening to an Indian tale, or retains vivid memories of the long hike in the woods when he made his first real acquaintance with the bees, the humming birds, the ants, the crickets, and the frogs.

But there is something more tangible than those fleeting good times, those vivid scenes still strong in memory of sunsets over the lake, of crawling into one's bunk after a strenuous day, of sitting in a pine grove on a soft bed of pine needles, waiting for the others to catch up.

Having Put On The New Boy

That "something," intangible yet very noticeable to parents, is the change that has taken place in the character—that illusive "something" which indicates what camp did to the boy. Many a boy—and girl too—has come back from summer camp more than tanned and gained weight. He, or she, has grown mentally and experienced circumstances in the free and informal camp group impossible in his own family circle.

Many parents, although hesitant about letting the boy leave home for his first long trip, have welcomed home a "new" boy who, through every successive day of camp life out with the boys of his own age, has grown and progressed in many ways quite apparent now to the mother and father.

The question is: to what extent will parents carry forward through the winter the progress so nobly launched in summer camp? Will they allow the boy to slip back into old habits, into the old routine from which camp life freed him and set him on a new path?

If a boy picks up his night clothes, for instance—something unheard of before he left for camp—or indicates a sudden interest in neatness about his room or person, it is important that he be encouraged and not made an "exhibit," thus making him self-conscious.

How the Camp Builds Character

How some of the transformation is accomplished in so short a time at camp is explained by John C. Neubauer, National Camping chairman for the Boys' Clubs of America, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Camping Association. He told how character building is emphasized at the camp of the San Francisco Boys' Club, of which he is managing director.

"Character development today has been made a vital part of the program of every progressive camp," said Mr. Neubauer. "Camping in the past has been losing one of its greatest opportunities. Today we attempt to study each individual camper and plan a program to meet his needs."

When a boy arrives at Camp Marwedel, the summer camp of the San Francisco Boys' Club, in the heart of the redwood country in Mendocino County, California, he at once sits down with an officer of the camp and goes through a series of questions the answers to which are recorded on an "interest card." Does he like baseball, swimming, craft work, archery, nature lore, athletics, dramatics, music, etc? Does he like reading, checkers, or other quiet pastimes? When all of this information is recorded, the boy's program at camp is mapped out in the way which seems best for the boy. If he is very quiet and not accustomed to active sports, he is given a taste of these. An attempt is made to provide a well-balanced program in every case.

Daily Record

Every day his behavior is watched, to see whether he mingles freely with the other boys, whether he gets along with them, whether he obeys camp rules, does his share of camp work, whether he pouts and sulks, in short, generally speaking, whether he is a helpful camper.

Moreover, a daily report is turned in, noting changes in the boy's conduct. Here, for example, is a part of one boy's record as seen through the eyes of the counselor and jotted down from day to day.

"Bob appears to have come from a good home," the counselor writes. "However, he certainly acts like a pampered child—refuses to eat some of the food—was found fishing out of camp bounds before morning chimes—have talked with him and given punishment—law was laid down concerning the way he should talk to those in authority—slight improvement along this line—exceedingly difficult to handle—probably has his own way at home—he is kept in obedience to rules."

A Few Days Later

A few days later. "This morning, cabin 12 raised a riot, but through it all Bob remained at his best behavior—he is completely changed since the first four days at camp—he is really a good camper—his conduct on the whole is acceptable—was today made leader of his cabin—Bob left camp today very much improved."

Harry, nine years old, who came to camp very timid and so bashful that he could hardly speak above a mumble, completely surprised his parents when they came to take him home. John, 15 years old, who had no interest in his own future, was allowed to work in the little camp museum. He left for home volunteering the information that he had decided to study for a career in forestry. Jim, who had been sent to camp by the Board of Education to see if the camp couldn't stop him from stealing, was discovered, during his third week in camp, turning in a nickel that he had found when he himself had not a cent in his own bank account.

And so the account continues of boys who now eat what is set before them, of boys who have become neat about their own personal appearance, of lads who have acquired initiative, co-operativeness, self-reliance in that unique informality of camp life.

Camp Marwedel sends home with the boy a proposed program which the parents can follow through with him during the winter. But whether the boy comes home with a set program or not, when parents see improvements and changes in their boy after a camp experience, the great challenge is to help the good work grow!

M. R. Z.

Courtesy of San Francisco Boys' Club

By the End of the Season the Camper Has Usually Learned Important Truths About Co-operation, About Eating What Is Set Before Him, About Being Even-Tempered, and Thoughtful of Others. The Youngsters Shown Here Are Those at Camp Marwedel, the Summer Camp of the San Francisco Boys' Club. They Are in the Midst of an Historical Pageant the Preparation of Which Has in Itself Proved a Valuable Channel for Character Building. In the Accompanying Article the Head of This Camp Urges Parents to Go On With a Camp's Work.

Helping the Teds in Our Schoolrooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Parent
Missouri

Dear Editor and Friends:

While I was teaching, a lad came to me and, in his own direct and winning way, said, "Mr. K., about three-fourths of my time here at school I'm a nuisance to you and to the rest of the teachers and to myself. I get the 'willies' doing nothing after I have my lessons. (Ted did satisfactory work in all subjects.) Do you suppose they'd let me bring my wood-working tools to school and work in the basement when I have time on my hands?"

Because Ted's earnest question seemed to hold the key to the solution of a problem which had troubled all his teachers, arrangements were made whereby the school furnished the electricity and material, Ted the time and energy, and the finished articles became the property of the school.

"Shop privileges," gained by satisfactory work and good conduct, became something to be desired, for in addition to Ted's wood-working tools, Paul brought his drill, vises, and wrenches, and John his leather-working tools. A janitor with a personal interest in the boys as well as a mechanical bent proved much help in the project.

Thanks to the carrying out of his own suggestion, Ted became a busy, happy boy and helped a number of others to become so, too. It is a satisfaction to me to know that he is now an excellent full-time instructor in a good school. A boy will often solve his own problem if given a hearing and a helping hand.

Greetings to all parents and teachers who follow this interesting column, but especially to those who are working with the Teds in our schoolrooms.

(Mr.) D. K.

Experience With Two Boys
Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

For many years I have benefited by the fine letters in the Parent column, and at this time wish to express my appreciation by sharing a few experiences I have had with two children, aged 5 and 11.

For a number of years it has been helpful to pin up in the older boy's room a list of chores to be done daily; also a picnic list. This obviates a lot of unnecessary talk on my part, and makes it more orderly to accomplish necessary tasks. The "picnic list" includes everything that has to be collected, such as bathing equipment, beach umbrella, ball, wraps, lunch basket, etc., and I find I am much fresher when we start on the picnic through this added co-operation than when I was constantly saying, "Get me this or that."

The younger boy seems to be going through a stage of not wanting to eat. An experiment that was very successful with the older boy is just beginning to be effective with the small one. It is to get him to eat the tiniest bit of everything, for instance, perhaps one pea or one piece of string bean. For a while he wouldn't touch any vegetable, but now if I can get him to eat the one piece, he often asks for more.

In connection with music, I am endeavoring to bring out a love for it with the boy, rather than to stress being able to perform when company comes. The boy finds he does not mind practising when it does not interfere with his play, and so gets in half an hour in the morning before school and another half hour at noon.

(Mrs.) E. W. P.

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

School Journeys for Australian Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aus.

An ambitious plan for a series of tours in various parts of the State to enable school children in the vacation to observe industries in operation has been adopted by the Education Department in co-operation with the Tourist Bureau. To facilitate arrangements, permission has been given to tourist officers to interview teachers and scholars in school hours. Parties of young tourists, who will be accompanied by their instructors, are being formed in all the metropolitan schools, and officials associated with the big industries will be detailed to explain the technique of their activities.

The girls will be taken to Kangaroo Island, situated south of this State, to see the localities of some of the earliest settlers, and also the bird sanctuary. Kangaroo Island is unique in that it has never harbored rabbits or foxes, and for that reason is ideally placed for the preservation of native fauna. It is also rich in native flora, and from one end of the island to the other, there is the romance of pioneer exploration that most of the children so far have only read about.

Boys will visit forests, iron ore deposits (South Australia has some of the largest in the world), smelting works at Port Pirie (the largest in the world), salt lakes, shipping centers and the rugged country of the far north. There will also be school parties to the Murray districts by train, paddle steamer, and motor car, with inspections of fruit blocks, packing sheds and the locks on Australia's greatest waterway. Every 20 students will be accompanied by a teacher.

Family and Government

The processes which make a good family also determine the quality of society and of government. Except as there are fine families in which desirable traits are being developed, there will be a lack of quality, vision, and leadership in larger groups.—Antioch Notes.

Cost of Books For Grade School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When my son started in the first year of grade school, eight years ago, I decided that it would be interesting to keep all of his book slips and an account of the amount spent on books and supplies each semester. At the end of eight years the total amount was $27.41. Although I did not keep an account of additional pencils, paper, crayons, and paints which were purchased, I am sure that $5 would have covered the cost for the eight years.

Until my son was old enough to take charge of selling his old books and buying his new ones, I did this for him. I would go to school with him on the first day of the semester and take his old books, which could be sold, to the room from which he had just been promoted. We would also look over the books, which were for sale, which he would need if the books were in good condition, and would buy them. Each semester I explained this procedure to the boy and he learned how to buy his books by himself.

Parents who live in states in which books and supplies are not furnished by the state, may allow, in their budget plan, $4 for each child for each year of grade school.

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The Home Forum

"Around the House, And Around—"

THE day was stilly-hot and I wished a wind would blow. Wishing, I thought of all the winds that do blow in their seasons and places; and of other winds, too, that never were except in poets' imaginations, but still blow as fresh as any nor'easter.

Sometimes in our region, when it is hottest, an east wind will suddenly bring coolness. It makes no sound in its coming and does not herald itself by any great stir of leaves and branches, but in an instant it is here. We eagerly turn our faces toward it and the cities of the New England coast call it blessed. Because we thrive on it, our tart Yankee wit lets us make sport of it. James Russell Lowell, Massachusetts born and bred, is credited with saying that the only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat. And Edwin Arlington Robinson, son of Maine, described our section of the country as the one where the wind is always north-north-east. Only a native would have indulged himself in such slander.

* * *

WELL, AN EAST wind is often welcome and the quickest antidote to a hot spell; but, if something more gradual is preferred, there are excellent little surface winds that come from the land. They have such an ingratiating way of stealing upon one; first, with a stir afar off in the leaves and a rustle that tells of their approach long before they can be felt. Nearer and nearer they come, rumpling the trees on one side only, until right at one's shoulder the leaves are sliding and twinkling, and then the soft rush of air strikes one's cheek. Such pleasant land breezes deserve a poet, but I have never found one yet who gave them their due.

However, when there is a dead calm, almost any wind will do on land—light, gentle, moderate, fresh, or strong—to follow the *crescendo* of the weather bureau; and, in the realm of the imagination, if not in actual experience, we might be willing to include also the *molto accelerando e fortissimo* of "gales, whole gales, and hurricanes."

I thought of the mistral of the Côte d'Azure, the bora of the eastern Adriatic, the chinook of Montana, and the Texas norther. I knew there were typhoons and tornadoes, siroccos and simooms, but reflected that it was possible to have too much of a good thing. "Raising the wind" was not, in every conceivable case, a wise performance.

* * *

BUT A "SOFT wind blowing over meadowy holms," "sweet airs come seaward from heaths starred with broom," "a lovely sighing of the wind along the reedy stream"—these, or their American counterparts which no transatlantic brother of Tennyson, Arnold, and Keats has adequately celebrated, would have exactly suited that day.

Tag ends of verse about the wind began flitting through my head, teasing me for identification. A salt wind blowing with "the flung spray and the blown spume, and the seagulls crying"; that I knew for Masefield. And Masefield again in "The West Wind"—"It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries." Masefield is ever a wind-lover, and knows the right words to tell his love.

So is Cecily Fox-Smith, with word of a singing whisper going along the wharves in Sailor Town and calling men back to the sea. So, too, was Allan Cunningham, who scorned a soft and gentle wind and called for a "snoring breeze and the white waves leaping high."

* * *

SEAMEN AND SEA-POETS evidently love the wind. I am not so sure about many of the others. When they speak of a wind, it is so often adverse—winter winds, like King Lear's, that crack their cheeks with the vehemence of their blowing; a fierce wind, like the Ancient Mariner's, that

> —"struck with his o'ertaking wings,
> And chased us south along.
>
> With sloping masts and dipping prow,
> As who pursued with yell and blow
> Still treads the shadow of his foe
> And forward bends his head,
> The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
> And southward aye we fled."

True, the mariners once had a good south wind; but later still there was that ghost-wind that shook the sails and made them sigh like sedge, yet never reached the ship.

There is the winter wind in *As You Like It*, matched for unkindness only by man's ingratitude. There is Eugene Field's night wind that goes "Yoooo." Not to keep little children in the straight and narrow path, but to foster secret deeds, is the night wind of Alfred Noyes's *Highwayman*, "like a torrent of darkness along the gusty trees."

* * *

NOW THAT I think of it, I realize that many of the stock epithets applied in poetry to the wind are unfavorable. The wind is called idle, silly, inconstant. It may be a felon wind, or at best a wild one. The poets are almost as pessimistic as our English folksayers (who did originate folksayings, I'd like to know?), those responsible for the dour quatrains:

> "The South wind brings hot weather,
> The North wind wet and cold together,
> The West wind always brings us rain.
> The East wind blows it back again."

It rains so easily in England!

Shelley, it is true, wrote an *Ode to the West Wind*; not so much honoring the wind, however, as giving expression to his own passionate desire to be heard:

> "Make me thy lyre, even as the forest is;
> What if my leaves are falling like its own!
> The tumult of thy mighty harmonies
> Will take from both a deep, autumnal tone,
> Sweet tho' in sadness. Be thou, Spirit fierce,
> My spirit! Be thou me, impetuous one! . . .
>
> Scatter—as from an unextinguished hearth
> Ashes and sparks—my words among mankind!
> Be thro' my life to unawakened earth
> The trumpet of a prophecy! Oh, Wind,
> If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"

No, that is not really an ode to the West Wind, but an ode to the aspiring poet and herald of a new social order that Shelley felt within himself. It is so much the greater for that, of course, but not what we are looking for on a hot and breathless day.

* * *

A FEW POETS of less magnitude have, here and there, struck off a line or two that conveys what many of us voiceless or stammering wind-lovers feel, but do not know how to say. Francis Thompson translated the emotion into words when, in *The Hound of Heaven*, he "clung to the whistling mane of every wind."

Margaret Farrand put it in her description of

> "A curve in the road and a hillside
> Clear-cut against the sky,
> A tall tree tossed by the Autumn wind,
> And a white cloud sailing high."

Mary Austin was hunting for it and best expressed its inexpressibility when she wrote her *Whisper of the Wind*—

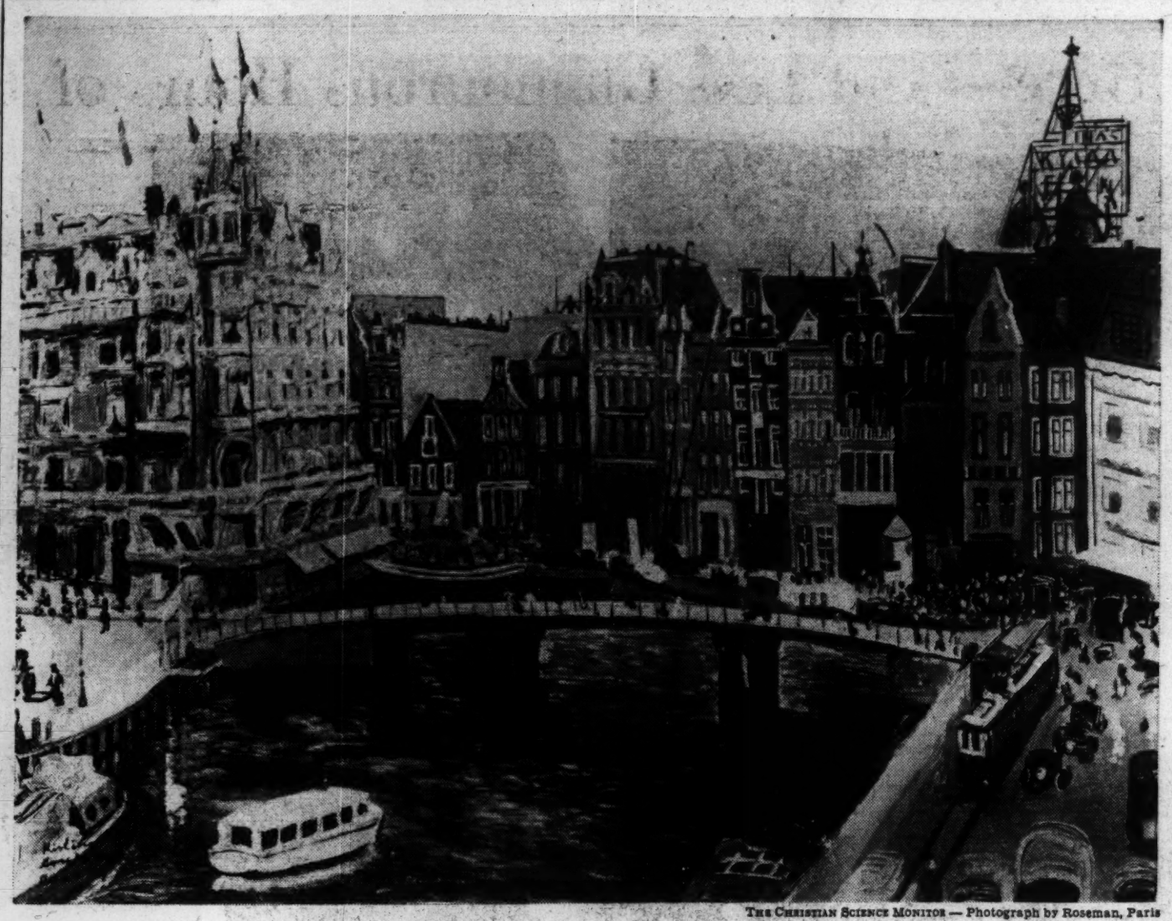
> "Whisper of the wind along the sage,
> Only wait till I can get the word—
> Never was it printed in a page,
> Never was it spoken, never heard."

That is it—something never printed in a page, something never spoken, never heard.

* * *

BUT THE SOUND of the wind, so hard to describe, is heard this moment in the top of the elm that marks my neighbor's further bounds—heard in the branches of a shagbark by the driveway—heard like a sea-sound in burnished, pale-lined oak leaves that weave an intricate dance almost above my head. The wind has come. Or am I imagining that, too? At least, the stilly-hot day has turned cool.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Roseman, Paris

AMSTERDAM: *An Oil Painting by Moise Kisling*

MOISE KISLING, who came to Paris from his native Poland in 1910—when he was a youth of eighteen—received his first instruction in painting at the School of Fine Arts in Krakow under Professor Pankiewicz, who did much to cultivate the boy's taste for the beautiful.

Kisling's paintings are clean-cut and definite, almost severe, yet full of color. His crisp enameled effects are obtained by repeated applications of color put on lightly and smoothly. His oil painting of Amsterdam is a gay canvas with its dark green water and white bridge, its narrow houses, one black with orange casements, another dark blue with trimmings of light blue, and on the corner a more imposing building flying the flags of many nations. Kisling here shows himself as a master of light and shadow. His drawing is exact, his colors brilliant. No palette is more meticulously prepared than Kisling's. He was the first among his contemporaries to revive a feeling for tradition in painting. He has justified with extraordinary brilliance the attempt of the revolutionaries of the early years of the present century to restore classicism and order in painting. His landscapes depict moods rather than imitate nature. In 1914 Kisling was already well known, but it was ten years later, at the time of his first one-man exhibition, that he was definitely classed in the first rank of modern French painters.

Descent From The High Alp

THERE is a little flutter of excitement in the village, on that day of the return of the cattle from the high Alp. Barn doors are set wide and fresh straw laid down. All work is suspended and the villagers stand chatting in the street.

"Run, Pierre!" says a fresh-faced young woman to her small son. "See if they are coming over the hill."

Pierre takes to his heels and is soon out of sight.

"They're later this year," remarks one man to another.

"It's been a fine summer and the beasts will be in good condition," is the slow reply.

A little hush of expectancy has fallen upon the waiting groups, which is interrupted by a sudden shout.

"They're coming, they're coming!" and the tinkle of a sheep-bell drifts across the air.

* * *

IT IS SILENCED for a moment, as a puff of wind drives the sound away from the valley. We listen eagerly. There it is again, clearer this time and mingling with the deeper note of cow-bells.

Eyes brighten and women clasp their children by the hand. The men stand stolidly by. Every now and then one shades his eyes with his arm and stares across the mountain.

A patter of running feet heralds the return of Pierre.

"Quick, Maman! They're crossing over the top."

He dashes off again and Maman follows more sedately.

The tinkling of a myriad bells can be heard distinctly now; so we hasten up the street, where we can see across to the opposite hill. Pierre is right; we are just in time to catch a glimpse of hundreds of moving specks silhouetted against the skyline, as they appear over the crest.

We can hear the barking of the dogs, as they run hither and thither, rounding up an animal which has strayed from the path.

Soon they will be here. The housewives go quickly indoors to prepare the shepherds' soup.

* * *

AS THE ANIMALS leave the mountain path for the road, they raise a cloud of dust. The lowing of cows, the bleating of sheep and goats, and the barking of dogs make a pandemonium of sound.

Even the domestic animals share in the rejoicing as they hear the noise. An aged mule pokes his head over his stable door and calls a greeting. Pigeons flutter restlessly over the old barn roofs, and the farmyard cock crows lustily from his perch on the dilapidated water-butt.

It almost seems as if the approaching herd is bringing a whiff of mountain air to the sleepy little village at the foot of the Alps.

They are quite near now and we flatten ourselves against the walls of the chalet to let them pass. Here they come! Each beast turns joyfully into its own quarters, as if happy to be home again.

Many of them are going still farther, to the next hamlet, and the shepherds hail us cheerily as they pass through.

M. K. H.

Boundaries

THE dark that filled all space beyond the door
Up to the rim of sky which held some light,
Was neither foe nor friend to him; before
He chose to name a thing or call it right
He would inquire how and whence it came
And on what errand. This thing was soft
and deep
And quiet-voiced and if it spoke his name
The word was lost against the walls of sleep.

He slept and did not know, and waking found
Familiar grass and trees and morning sun;
Renewed acquaintance with the furrowed
ground,
And with the birds awakening one by one.
This was the world he knew before the bed,
And what he saw was his; the dark might say
It was a different world, but he had said:
"Not to forget" repeating day by day:
"*Tree*, a lesson learned; *house*, a book well
read."

JOHN RITCHEY

God Governs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A time when fear and hate seemed especially blatant in the world, a student of Christian Science became ill with what was regarded as a prevalent disease. As was his custom when faced by difficulties, he endeavored to uplift his thought in prayer by knowing the allness of God, the perfection of divine being, and the provability of spiritual truth. For two days, however, he continued to feel ill, but on the third day, although he was little improved, he crossed the city where he lived to perform a service for someone else. Returning home on a bus, he was searching his thought to see what false belief might be responsible for his sense of discomfort, when his attention was arrested by the conversation of two other passengers. In a discouraged tone, they were discussing the plight of a friend, whose condition seemed to be very similar to his own. Suddenly he was aroused to a compassionate realization of how great is the whole world's need. His self-absorbed feeling of sickness gave way before a glimpse of God's all-encircling care. With gratitude he declared the incontestable fact that in spite of all evidence to the contrary, God alone governs the universe of reality. He experienced no further discomfort; he had been healed instantaneously.

Christian Science heals by revealing to human consciousness the spiritual facts, such as this student perceived and demonstrated. These emanate from God, the divine Principle and cause of all that truly is. These facts, reverently entertained in one's consciousness, uplift his human experience because of their fundamental truth. Jesus the Christ had the most remarkable conviction of spiritual verities the world has ever known, and he practiced them for the enlightenment of all mankind. As he knew the mental character of the human need, so was he certain of the divine supply. To him it made no difference that the testimony of the physical senses contradicts the supremacy of God. He proved that material sense is wrong, and that the spiritual sense of being alone is trustworthy.

One who ponders this subject will observe that all human advancement involves a choice between government by a finite, material sense of things and a concept of existence based upon supersensible ideals. Had the world's pioneers remained subject to the dominant superstitions of their times, would Columbus have made his epochal voyage, or would Galileo have explored the stars with his telescope? The insufficiency of matter to satisfy the legitimate hope of men has ever driven them to a more searching inquiry.

So it was with Mary Baker Eddy, whose conviction that Christianity is the outcome of ultimate Truth led her by degrees to the discovery of its demonstrable Science. Of her discovery she once wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 348): "I had found unmistakably an actual, unfailing causation, enshrined in the divine Principle and in the laws of man and the universe, which, never producing an opposite effect, demonstrated Christianity and proved itself Science, for it healed the sick and reformed the sinner on a demonstrable Principle and given rule. The human demonstrator of this Science may mistake, but the Science remains the law of God—infallible, eternal."

The so-called laws of matter, therefore, can be proven void because they misrepresent the character of real creation. Basically, all strife and wrong relationships, as well as disease and sin, originate in the supposition that life is material. The fundamental teaching of Christianity is entirely the opposite of this, for Jesus said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." God gives to His ideas all true powers, capacities, inclinations, and attributes. God bestows upon man true and lasting selfhood. In so far as the truth of being is understood and demonstrated, the misrepresentations of material sense can be disproved. Mrs. Eddy's principal work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has blessed and is blessing an increasing multitude who study it in connection with the Bible, for therein they find the facts about God and the real man plainly stated, with the rules for demonstrating them.

People today are acknowledging more readily than ever before the practical advantage of such spiritual idealism as Christian Science inculcates. They are gaining a larger vision of the legitimacy of good and the needlessness of evil. In ancient days, brave prophets often stood very much alone in their loyalty to God. Daniel, for instance, had a vision by the river Hiddekel, of which he said (Daniel 10:7), "I Daniel alone saw the vision: for the men that were with me saw not the vision." What he envisioned at that time was the ultimate proof of the supremacy of God. Mrs. Eddy has interpreted Hiddekel as "divine Science understood and acknowledged" (Science and Health, p. 588). The student spoken of at the beginning of this article had thought that he too was alone when he had, while crossing a great city, that vision of God's government which healed him of sickness. Afterwards, however, he realized thankfully that today, through Christian Science, many are successfully striving to understand and acknowledge the scientific fact that God, divine Love, does govern man and the universe.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Amende Honorable

FORGIVE me that I did not hear—
Forgive me that my stupid mind
Was fretted with such discontent
I had not heard you singing near,—
And being deaf and worse than blind,
Was heedless till the song was spent,
And let you go unseen, unheard,
Who needed most a singing bird.

DAVID MORTON

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Matter"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

God Bestuurt

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

IN EEN tijd toen vrees en haat zich bijzonder in de wereld schenen te roeren, kreeg iemand, die Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] bestudeerde, een heerschende ziekte. Zooals hij gewoon was, wanneer hij voor moeilijkheden kwam te staan, trachtte hij zijn gedachten in gebed op te heffen, door het alzijn van God, de volmaaktheid van het goddelijke zijn en de bewijsbaarheid van de geestelijke waarheid te erkennen. Twee dagen lang echter bleef hij zich ziek voelen, doch op den derden dag liep hij, hoewel de verbetering in zijn toestand nog gering was, de stad door, waar hij woonde, om iemand anders een dienst te bewijzen. Toen hij met een bus naar huis terugkeerde, ging hij zijn gedachten na om te zien, welk wangeloof de oorzaak was van zijn gevoel van onbehaaglijkheid, toen zijn aandacht getrokken werd door de gesprekken van twee andere passagiers. Op somberen toon bespraken zij het geval van een vriend, wiens toestand veel gelijkenis vertoonde met zijn eigen. Vol mededoogen beseefte hij plotseling in welk een grooten nood de geheele wereld verkeerde. Niet langer verdiepte hij zich in zijn gevoel van ziek-zijn, hij ving een straal op van Gods allesomvattende zorg. Dankbaar verklaarde hij het onloochenbare feit, dat alleen God het heelal der werkelijkheid bestuurt, alle bewijzen van het tegendeel ten spijt. Alle gevoel van onbehaaglijkheid was verdwenen; op hetzelfde oogenblik was hij genezen.

Christian Science brengt genezing door aan het menschelijk bewustzijn de geestelijke feiten te openbaren, die deze leerling ontwaarde en demonstreerde. Zij komen voort uit God, het goddelijk Beginsel en de oorzaak van al wat waarlijk is. Wanneer iemand deze feiten vol eerbied in zijn bewustzijn aanvaardt, zal zijn menschelijke ervaring er door gelouterd worden, want zij zijn op de waarheid gebouwd. Jezus de Christus bezat de merkwaardigste overtuiging van geestelijke waarheden, die de wereld ooit gekend heeft, en hij bracht ze in toepassing ter verlichting van het geheele menschdom. Hij kende den gedachtelijken aard van iederen menschelijken nood en was verzekerd van de goddelijke voorziening. Voor hem deed het niets ter zake, dat het getuigenis der physieke zinnen de oppermacht van God weersprak. Hij bewees, dat de stoffelijke zin ongelijk heeft en dat alleen de geestelijke zin van het zijn betrouwbaar is.

Wie dit onderwerp overdenkt, zal opmerken, dat alle menschelijke vooruitgang een kiezen inhoudt tusschen het bestuur door een eindigen, stoffelijken zin der dingen en een begrip van het bestaan, op bovenzinlijke idealen gegrond. Zou Columbus zijn opzienbarende reis gemaakt hebben of zou Galileo de sterrenhemel met zijn telescoop hebben doorzocht, indien deze pioniers der wereld geketend waren gebleven aan het overheerschende bijgeloof hunner tijden? Dat de stof in gebreke is gebleven de wettige verwachtingen der menschen te bevredigen, heeft hen voortdurend tot een steeds dieper-gaand onderzoek gedreven.

Zoo is het Mary Baker Eddy gegaan, wier overtuiging, dat het Christendom het uitvloeisel is van de uiteindelijke Waarheid, haar geleidelijk tot de ontdekking heeft gevoerd, dat het bewijsbare Wetenschap is. In *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (blz. 348) heeft zij eens van haar ontdekking gezegd: „Onmiskenbaar had ik een wezenlijke, nimmerfalende veroorzaking gevonden in het goddelijk Beginsel en in de wetten van mensch en heelal besloten, die, zonder ooit een tegengestelde uitwerking teweeg te brengen, het Christendom demonstreerde en die bewees een Wetenschap te zijn, want zij genas den zieke en hervormde den zondaar volgens een bewijsbaar Beginsel en vaststaanden regel. De mensch, die deze Wetenschap demonstreert, moge zich vergissen, doch de Wetenschap blijft de wet van God—onfeilbaar, eeuwig."

Bewezen kan worden, dat de zoogenaamde wetten van de stof van onwaarde zijn, omdat zij den aard van de werkelijke schepping verkeerd voorstellen. In eerste instantie zijn alle strijd en wanverhoudingen, zoowel als ziekte en zonde, terug te brengen tot de onderstelling, dat het leven stoffelijk is. De grondslag der Christelijke leer is het tegengestelde hiervan, want Jezus heeft gezegd (Joh. 6:63): „De geest is het die levend maakt, het vleesch is niets nut." God schenkt Zijn ideeën alle ware macht, alle ware vermogens, neigingen en eigenschappen. God verleent den mensch een ware en blijvende zelfheid. In zoover de waarheid van het zijn begrepen en gedemonstreerd wordt, kunnen de verkeerde voorstellingen van den stoffelijken zin weerlegd worden. Mrs. Eddy's hoofdwerk, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* was en is een steeds toenemend aantal menschen ten zegen, die het te zamen met den Bijbel bestudeeren, want daarin worden de feiten omtrent God en den werkelijken mensch duidelijk uiteengezet en tevens de regels om deze te demonstreeren.

Meer dan ooit erkennen de menschen heden het praktische nut van een geestelijk idealisme, zooals Christian Science naar voren brengt. Zij krijgen een wijdere visie van de wettigheid van het goede en de onnoodigheid van het kwade. In oude tijden hebben moedige profeten menigmaal vrijwel alleen gestaan in hun trouw aan God. Daniël bijvoorbeeld zag een gezicht aan den oever der rivier Hiddekel, waarvan hij zeide (Daniël 10:7): „En alleen ik, Daniël, zag dat gezicht, maar de mannen die bij mij waren, zagen dat gezicht niet." Wat hij toentertijd gezien heeft, was het uiteindelijk bewijs van de oppermacht Gods. Mrs. Eddy heeft Hiddekel omschreven als: „De goddelijke Wetenschap begrepen en erkend" (*Science and Health*, blz. 588). De leerling, waarvan in den aanvang van dit artikel gesproken werd, had ook gemeend, dat hij alleen was toen hij, een groote stad doortrekkende, die visie had van Gods heerschappij, welke hem genas. Later echter beseefte hij vol dankbaarheid, dat heden door Christian Science velen er met goed gevolg naar streven het wetenschappelijke feit te begrijpen en te erkennen, dat God, de goddelijke Liefde, den mensch en het heelal bestuurt.

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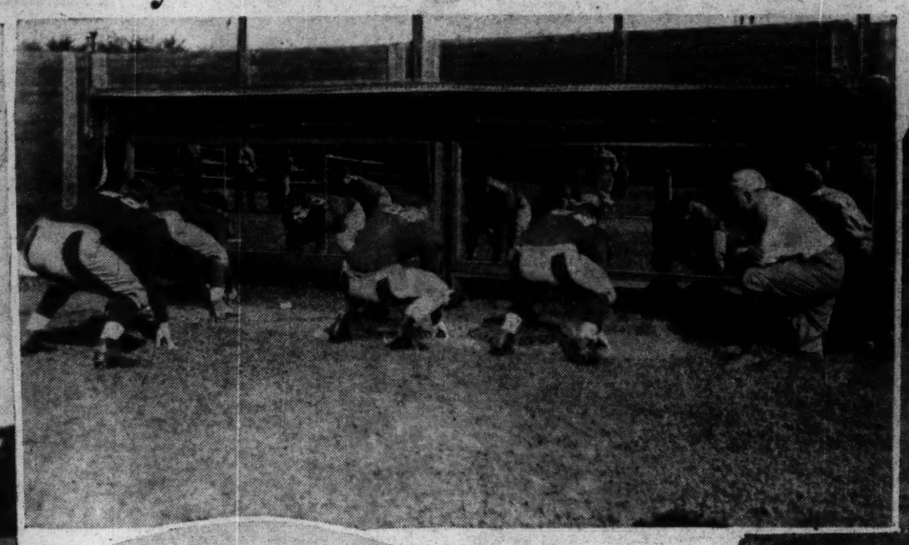
BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1938

Football Saturdays Are Here—And Less Glamourous Hours of Practice

He Smiles This Time

But it's just a posed photograph. Tackling the dummy is really a breath-taking job.



As in a Mirror

(Top left center) These Harvard backs take their stance in front of mirrors while Coach Dick Harlow points out mistakes.

Educated Toes Take Hours of Practice

Before they learn to kick the ball out of bounds on the 20-yard line.

Discarded Auto Tires Speed Up Backfield Runners

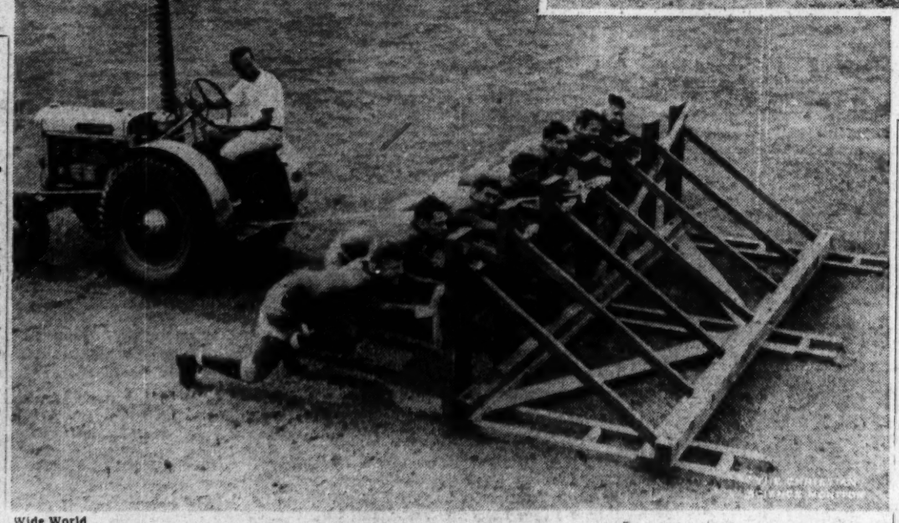
(Top right center) Broken-field running practice is given attention.

Hitting the Bullseye

Passing takes accuracy when the receiver is moving fast, and backs must practice their shots.

"The Granite Lady"

"Geraldine," as the device was known at Harvard, helped linemen to develop the ability to charge.



Wide World

It's a First-Rate Press Agent Stunt

Actually, pushing the bucking machine around with a coach standing on the center skid is hard enough work to satisfy the ambitions of any line.

County Control Sought for Lake Near Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17—A bill will be submitted at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature calling for the abolishment of the Lake Quinsigamond Commission, a State body now in control of the lake, and asking that the control be placed within the jurisdiction of the Worcester County Commissioners.

The bill, which will be submitted on behalf of the Lake Quinsigamond Preservation Associates, an organization composed of persons living on the shores of the lake or in its immediate vicinity, will provide further for granting the County Commissioners the power to take the water rights of the lake by eminent domain to pave the way for elimination of the conditions caused by the low water level.

The water rights now belong to the owners of the defunct Linen Thread Company of North Grafton. For several years past, the company officials have kept the gates of their dam open with the result that the water has been kept at what Worcester Health Department officials termed a "dangerously low level" and hundreds of acres of land ordinarily covered with water have been converted into unsightly mud flats.

Members of the Associates and of the Lake Quinsigamond Commission have charged that this draining has been carried on by the company officials for the purpose of compelling the City of Worcester and the town of Shrewsbury and Grafton to purchase the water rights at an exhorbitant price.

This new move by the Lake Quinsigamond Associates was decided on after the Legislature refused last year to authorize the State to purchase the water rights, and the State Board of Health refused to declare the existence of a health menace. A move to have the District Attorney's office of Worcester County take action against the Linen Thead Company, also failed.

Wellesley College Ready for Start Of Its 64th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 17—Wellesley College will begin its sixty-fourth year Tuesday morning when approximately 434 freshmen and 35 transfer students from other colleges will register. It will also mark Miss Mildred H. McAfee's third year as President. The new students will have the campus to themselves until Friday when the return of the other three classes and graduate students is expected to swell the total enrollment to a little more than Wellesley's customary 1,500.

The largest percentage of entering students comes from the Middle Atlantic States, but Massachusetts has the largest single representation with 89 members. Of these 53 are from the greater Boston area. Eighty-eight students come from New York. The total number of freshmen and transfer students represent 35 States, the District of Columbia and six foreign countries. Two students will reach the Wellesley campus from the Philippine Islands, two from Canada, and one each from Cuba, Hong Kong, China, the Dominican Republic, and Honolulu.

The new recreation building and swimming pool will not be opened until after the Christmas recess, but the exterior of the new gymnasium unit is completed. Other changes effected during the summer include the installation of 5,000 feet of piping which will carry drinking water and fire protection to college buildings from the college reservoir aind the Wellesley town water supply.

Babson to Explore Conditions Abroad

Roger W. Babson, Wellesley Hills statistician, is going to Germany to obtain first-hand information on the war situation.

In announcing today that Mr. Babson had determined overnight to sail tomorrow afternoon on the Scythia, his office said that Mr. Babson was convinced that "the United States is taking a too pessimistic view of the situation" and that "the foreign correspondents are upsetting business unnecessarily."

Old Dockets Closed

Attaches in the office of the Clerk of the Federal District Court today closed the old dockets of entries in law and equity which have been on hand since the consolidation of the courts in 1912. The office is now awaiting the entry of its first civil action on the new docket.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy today, showers tomorrow. Gentle north and northeast winds becoming southeast or south.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, slightly warmer in the interior today. Showers tomorrow.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, slightly warmer in the interior today. Showers and cooler tomorrow.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, and warmer today. Showers tonight and probably tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	72	Minneapolis	54	68
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	77	84
Chicago	52	60	New York	60	72
Denver	52	68	Norfolk	73	76
Helena	50	82	Philadelphia	58	76
Kansas City	54	82	St. Louis	60	64
Los Angeles	66	84	San Francisco	54	78
Miami	82	88	Washington	56	70

A—7:30 a. m., Sept. 17.
B—Maximum Sept. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:45 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday 6:30 a. m., height 9.7 feet.
Sunday 6:50 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Monday 7:35 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:22 p. m., Saturday.
Lights all vehicles by 7:20 p. m., Sunday.

Football: It's More Work Than Play

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The train to Marblehead was just pulling out of the North Station. The short, rotund man settled himself in the seat, rustled his newspaper around to the sports section, and remarked: "Well, football time is here again. Next Saturday, Boston College plays Canisius, and Dartmouth takes on Bates; following Saturday it's Harvard and Brown.

By this time the train was rolling past a little patch of grass on which a few boys in extremely nondescript uniforms were passing a ball around. It looked like a high school scrub team warming up preparatory to running back on the field to serve as human tackling dummies for the first team.

"Boy, that's fun," chuckled the little man, beaming out the window.

But he was wrong.

It isn't fun; it isn't play. It's work of the most serious sort—to those engaged in it.

"Play" Like "Work"

Maybe that requires a bit of explanation. Joseph Lee, often called the "Father of American Playgrounds," worked it out in this way: Play to a boy or young man holds the same interest and relation to his daily experiences as work holds for the grown man.

That is one explanation why there is such a serious cast to football, a bit on the heavy side, perhaps. There are others: the commercial aspects of football, the publicity that sometimes leads to openings in private careers, the glory of student admiration and so on.

They all add up to explain, for the most part, why on several hundred New England gridirons this past week there has been heard the thud of toe applied to ball, the smash of leather shoulder pads against sawdust dummies, the scuffing of padded pants against the dirt as the squad practices falling on the ball, the swish of twirling balls leaving the center's hands, the quick step of the ends getting down under a quick kick or pass. All this under a cloud of practice field dust and a din of screeched coaching directions.

How many young men are out on those fields for sheer love of the game and joy in the sport is, of course, something that no one can tell. That there are some, perhaps many, it can't be denied.

Applies to Colleges

Especially is this true in those colleges where commercialization of the game has been minimized.

These early weeks of practice are in many ways the most difficult of the whole football season. Years ago some coaches used to have the squad report in the middle of the summer. By the time of the first game the team was in mid-season condition.

Various conferences, however, have now passed rules prohibiting practice before a certain date, usually the first or second week in September. This means that the job of getting the team into condition for the hard, fast drive of the season must be concentrated.

And "concentrated" is an awesome word when applied to football practice.

The usual college player gets down to the dressing room about three in the afternoon. After adjusting some 12 pounds of pads and shoes, he trots out on the field where he practices

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Big Marine Parade Comes to Boston For the Week End

Week-End Sailings

Five transatlantic passenger liners move in and out of Boston harbor today and tomorrow, part of a marine procession of 35 vessels of all types to visit the port over the week-end.

Only one of the five passenger vessels is on today's docket, the Johnston Warren Lines Steamer Newfoundland sailing for Halifax, St. John's and Liverpool.

Tomorrow's activities are concentrated in the afternoon, the Italian Line motorship Saturnia sailing just before noon after picking up 250 passengers, for Mediterranean ports; the Cunard White Star Scythia sailing at 4:30 p. m. for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool with 245 passengers including many late season travelers; the Laconia of the Cunard White Star fleet arriving about 5 p. m. from Liverpool. Dublin and Galway with 275 passengers for Boston and 753 for New York; the American Farmer of the United States Lines arriving about 6:30 p. m. from London with 84 passengers, of whom 15 are to debark at Boston.

High Realty Tax Called Burden on New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Sept. 17—In retaining the tax on real estate to finance the greater portion of the cost of government, New England and the United States are far behind the rest of the world. This practice, retained "only through ignorance or inertia," despite rapidly rising rates, has had this result: the ambition to own a home is being destroyed in this country, "and more so in New England than any other section."

This attack on the present system—with the constructive suggestion that taxes be imposed which do not take away a part of the value of the thing taxed—was made today by Maurice F. Reidy of Worcester, Mass., speaking before the gathering of New England business leaders at the closing session of the fifty-second quarterly meeting of the New England Council today.

The present high taxes on real estate do more to discourage the construction of building than any other single cause, Mr. Reidy declared.

Taxes Delay Building

"It has been reliably estimated that we would have use for 2,000,000 residential units in this country today if we would build them," he said. "We don't build them because the taxes on these properties are continually rising. The present high taxes on real estate do more to discourage the construction of buildings than any one cause and their effect is a decrease in employment, an increase in relief costs, together with confiscation of people's equities in their properties."

Mr. Reidy, a member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, pointed out that in the early days of the nation, real property was about the only source that could yield taxes.

"Our system demanded that real property through taxes produce the great part of the cost of government. Despite the development of many other forms of wealth, we have continued to demand that real property yield to government in all its different units. No other nation or no other government demands from real property this great percentage of governmental cost."

In support of this statement he cited figures which showed that of all taxes levied in the United States 57.5 per cent are imposed on real estate, whereas in Canada 40.6 per cent of all taxes come from real estate; in Germany, 23.5 per cent; Great Britain, 19.7 per cent; France, 11.7 per cent; Sweden, 3 per cent; Switzerland, 1.5 per cent; and Belgium, 0.1 per cent.

"The present system of taxation of real property violates a fundamental principle," he declared. "We cannot study this subject in our country today without coming to the conclusion that the present taxes in a great percentage of cases are being paid from capital and not for use or from earnings; that they constitute in effect a confiscation of property equities. That is, they are taking away from owners their investment in their properties.

Quoting from Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations in Massachusetts, he said that more than one-third of all real property in Massachusetts was either foreclosed or practically taken over by mortgagees and ready for foreclosure. One-third of the property of Massachusetts, he emphasized, would constitute a property value of about $2,500,000,000.

Taxes Compared

To show the course of real estate taxation in this region, Mr. Reidy pointed to the taxation history of several properties in a typical New England city. One office building, he said, paid City, County, and State taxes amounting to $21,758 in 1912; in 1938 it will pay $50,180. A factory building paid $1,630 in 1912, and this year it will pay $5,295. One small cottage paid in the same year $59.50 and $270. "And they are the same properties they were in 1912 except the buildings are now 26 years older," de declared.

"These things cannot be done to any commodity without involving a penalty," he warned. "The penalty in the case of real property is a destruction of part of its value.

"A sales tax does not take away a part of the value of the thing taxed whether it be clothing, food or other form of commodity subject to a sales tax. An income tax does not, in effect, decrease the value of the thing taxed—but when you impose, in any community, a tax beyond the ability of the property to pay, you reduce its investment value."

For generations, the speaker said, this nation has set great store upon being known as a nation of homeowners. "The savings of years are being taken away from those people by high taxes, and the desire for home ownership is disappearing. The man who has lost his home has become a bitter citizen and his wife and children suffer. They have seen

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Hellzapoppin," featuring Olsen and Johnson, Barton and Mann. Marked by extreme vulgarity. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:16, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Russell Gleason. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Uptown—
"We're Going to be Rich," with Victor McLaglen and Gracie Fields. 3:35, 8:40, 6:45. Also "Letter of Introduction," with Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds and Charlie McCarthy. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Sirand—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen and Ned Sparks. Also Alice Brady in "Goodbye Broadway." Tomorrow: "Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. Also Dick Purcell in "Missing Witnesses."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata." Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Boston—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Hugh Hubert, Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "The Rat." 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ladies in Distress," with Polly Moran. 2, 8:04, 8:06. Also Charlie McCarthy in "Letter of Introduction." 3:20, 6:24, 9:32.

State and Orpheum—
Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery, and Franchot Tone in "3 Loves Has Nancy." Both theaters: 11:28 a. m., 2:18, 5, 7:45, 10:35. Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morris, and Lewis Stone. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 3, 6:25, 9:15.

Tremont—
Charles McCarthy in "Goldwyn Follies." Also "Victoria the Great," with Anton Walbrook and Anna Neagle. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "In Old Chicago," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "King Solomn's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke and Roland Young.

University—
Warner Baxter in "I'll Give a Million." 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also Humphrey Bogart in "Racket Busters." 1:55, 5, 8. Tomorrow: Adolphe Menjou and Andrea Leeds in "Letter of Introduction." Also Fay Bainter in "Mother Carey's Chickens."

Metropolitan—
"Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also Lynne Overman, Evelyn Keyes and William Frawley in "Sons of the Legion." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Lew Lehr comedy, travelogue and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Exeter—
Gracie Fields and Victor McLaglen in "We're Going to Be Rich." 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. Also "The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. Tomorrow: Adolphe Menjou in "Letter of Introduction." Also "Woman Against Woman," with Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Alice Faye and Fred Allen in "Sally, Irene and Mary." Also "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Also Jane Withers in "45 Fathers."

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Budapest," "How Walt Disney Makes a Cartoon," "The Overture to Tannhauser," "Tupapaoo," "Ted Husing's Sporting Quiz," latest news reels and other shorts. 9:35 a. m. to 11:25 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also, "Meet the Girls," with June Lang. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also 4 of the Walt Disney's newest hits plus "The Man Without a Country." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Tenth Avenue Kid," with Tommy Ryan. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Cowboy From Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Toy Wife," starring Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas. 4, 7:35.

Pond Has Problem Replacing Lost Veterans—Turnesa Facing Abbott in Golf Final

Sophomores Needed to Help Eli 1938 Football Situation

GALES FERRY, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Ducky Pond, Yale's youthful football maestro, is chanting a pre-season pessimistic tune.

Claiming to be very much concerned about the 1938 prospects, Pond can't understand the basis for reports that Yale's football team appears to be headed for another fine season.

Between sighs, Pond points out several facts. He calls attention to the "distinct" loss of all-America Clint Frank, and the difficult eight-game schedule which opens two weeks hence with Columbia.

Others close to the Elis' grid picture, while conceding that Pond's viewpoint is justified, gleefully disclose that several members of the undefeated 1937 freshman eleven are coming along nicely—"very nicely," and undoubtedly will help a great deal.

Over 65 Report

More than 65 candidates reported here Thursday to remain until Sept. 24 before returning to New Haven. Although the old "Big Three" agreement governing Yale-Harvard-Princeton athletics was torn up last spring, the Elis decided to adhere to the traditional Sept. 15 opening practice date, giving most of their opponents at least a week's start.

Pond's outstanding problems are to develop backs to replace his brilliant 1937 quartet of Frank, Al Hessberg, Dave Colwell and Charley Ewart and a center to fill the spot held down by Frank Gallagher. Much was done to remedy the situation in spring practice.

So much, in fact, that were Yale to open today the team likely would consist of Flick Hoxton and Art Dyess, ends; Capt. Bill Platt and Bill John, tackles; Charley Miller and Stu Hemingway, guards; Bill Stack, center; Bud Humphrey, John Miller, Al Wilson and Hal Whiteman, backs. Except Whiteman, a sophomore, the others were either regulars or leading reserves last year.

Line Stronger

This line, Pond says, is "stronger" than the 1937 forward wall, while he describes the backfield as "promising."

Leading candidates, some of who may yet crash into the starting lineup, include Ray Anderson, sophomore; Ed Collins, Jr., Bill Snavely and Tony Mott, backs; Joe Zilly, sophomore end; Felix Caracciolo, guard; Dave Millard and Hal Willard, ex-frosh centers. Mott, who showed much promise in 1936, has returned after dropping out of school last year.

Pond, promising several innovations in Yale's attack and defense "to fit the material," says he'll call it a successful season if Yale wins five of its eight games, "providing the victories are against the right ones." The schedule:

Oct. 1—Columbia. 8—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 15—Navy; 22—Michigan; 29—Dartmouth.
Nov. 5—Brown; 12—Princeton at Princeton; 19—Harvard.

Yale Forces Underway at Gales Ferry Training Quarters

Wide World

Above: Leading backfield candidates for 1938 Eli varsity football team are, left to right: Bill Snavely of Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Gilbert Humphrey of Cleveland, Ohio; Eddie Collins, Jr., of Brookline, Mass.; Johnny Miller of Columbus, Ohio, and Albert Wilson, Jr., of Sharples, W. Va.
Below: Head Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond and Capt. Bill Platt.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Football Is Here

It doesn't seem possible that college football is with us again, and yet a perusal of the calendar and the many schedules which have been furnished by the various college authorities, shows several games down for yesterday and today. It is, indeed, a rather small beginning, but it is a beginning, and from now until next December the follower of intercollegiate football is going to have plenty of interesting reading as well as some glorious spectacles to watch on the gridiron. The professionals are already well at it, as they have already played six games in the National League.

Strange as it may seem, most of the games played this week end involve southern colleges, and one would think that, due to climatic conditions, those would be the teams to start later in the season and end later. But such is not the case. There are something like 23 games scheduled for next Friday, several of them to be played at night; while a week from today will find more than half of the major college teams getting into action and, when the following Saturday has passed into history, there will not be a big college team in the country that has not tasted victory, defeat, or a tie score.

Wide World
Bill DeCorrevont

Stars Go and Come

Gone are a number of the great stars of 1937. Such men as Whizzer White, Clint Frank, Sam Chapman, and several others of all-America quality have received their sheepskins and will either appear in professional uniforms, do some coaching, or just become football fans. That they will be missed at the colleges where they were wont to shine goes without saying; but, as has always been the case, new stars will rise up to take their places. These new stars may be on different teams; but their names will soon be blazoned across the sporting pages of the country, and the deeds of White, Frank, etc., will be replaced by those of the rising generation. While it is far too early even to hint as to what players will replace those 1937 all-America stars who have graduated, there is no question but what the season will furnish players fully up to the standard of previous all-America teams. And who can say but what next December will find some player being hailed as the greatest backfield or line player the game has ever seen?

A Freshman to Be Watched

And it might be well at this time to call attention to the fact that there is a freshman player who is going to attract as much, if not more, attention and publicity than any freshman in many years. His name is Bill DeCorrevont, and he is a candidate for the Northwestern University freshman eleven. As a player on the Oak Park High School eleven he won national fame, and more than one big college is said to have made him most alluring offers if he would only matriculate there. But the young man turned them all down and chose to go to a university near his own home. Great things are expected of this young man on the gridiron not only as a freshman but also as a varsity player in the years to come. He has given every indication of being able to measure up to expectations, and it is to be hoped that the public and press will do their parts toward making his future as fine an example of what an intercollegiate football player should be as his past has set for the interscholastic football player of the future.

Chess

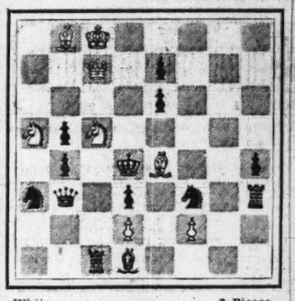
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 17, 1938

Problem No. 2071
By F. Gamage

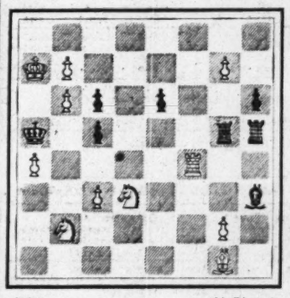
Black 13 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Second Honorable Mention, Two-Move Cross-Check, 1937 North American Problem Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2072
By P. A. Boorer

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, First Half-Year, 1938 Three Movers, British Chess Magazine.)

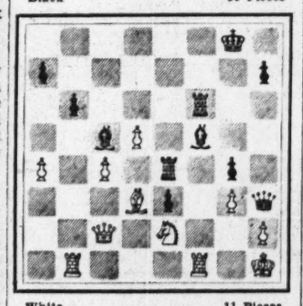
Solutions to Problems

No. 2069. Q-B3
No. 2070. 1. R-K2 threatens
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— BxKt
2. Q-Q6ch
1. B other
2. RxPch
1. P-Kt5 or RxP
2. Q-Q6ch
1. ——— R-B5
2. QxBch
1. ——— K-K4
2. Kt-B4ch

End-Game No. 424. White wins: 1 P-B3ch, K-B5; 2 KtxPch, K-Q4; 3 Kt-B4!, KxKt; 4 B-B7ch, and wins the Q. If 1 . . . K-Q4; 2 B-B3ch, K-B5; 3 KtxPch, K-Kt6; 4 B-Qch, and wins the Q. ———

End-Game No. 425

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
Black to play and win
(F. P. L. Alexander-Sir George A. Thomas, London Chess Club championship, 1919-20. Capablanca discusses the game in detail in his "Chess Fundamentals.")

Capablanca's Chess Fundamentals

Harcourt, Brace and Company have just published a cheap edition of this well-known work, first published in 1921. Much of the work is devoted to explanations of the moves, notation, and the like, for beginners; but Capablanca's discussion of mid-game play, general theory, and end-game strategy are, of course, of value to all players since he is one of the game's greatest masters. The book contains 246 pages, numerous diagrams, and lists for $1.49.

Notes

The Plymouth (England) Jubilee Congress, just concluded, numbered the following contestants in the Masters' Section: Alekhine, Thomas, List, Milner-Barry, Mallison, Wheatcraft, Stevenson, and Bruce.

In the final round, Sir George Thomas, former British champion, drew with Dr. Alexander Alekhine, Paris, world's champion, and thereby shared first honors with Dr. Alekhine, each scoring 6-1. Tied for third and fourth were P. M. List, Berlin, and P. S. Milner-Barry, London, each with 3½-1½.

The game below, from the Margate Tournament, shows the present British champion, a young schoolmaster, who held Alekhine to a draw in the same tournament, defeating Sir George A. Thomas, former champion, and long Britain's lone contestant in international tournaments on the Continent.

Bird's Opening

Thomas White	Alexander Black	Thomas White	Alexander Black
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	17 P-B4	Kt-Q5
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	18 P-B4	B-Kt2
3 P-K3	B-Kt2	19 Kt-QB3	Q-B3
4 B-K2	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Q5	KR-K
5 Castles	Castles	21 Kt-B3	Q-B4
6 Q-K	P-B4	22 B-K3	BxKt
7 P-Q3	P-Kt3	23 PxB	KKt-B4
8 QKt-Q2	Kt-Kt5	24 K-B2	KtxKtch
9 B-Q(a)	B-QR3	25 RxKt	QxP
10 P-KR3	Kt-B3	26 P-QKt4	P-K4
11 R-Kt	Kt-B3	27 B-Kt3	Q-Q2
12 P-R3	Q-Q3	28 Q-Q2	P-K5
13 P-K4	PxP	29 KR-B	B-Q5
14 KtxP	Q-B2	30 BxB	QxB
15 Kt-R4	P-B5	31 KR-Q	QR-Q
16 P-QKt3(b)	PxQP	Resigns	

(a) White is already at a disadvantage, having a cramped position and no promising system of development.
(b) White hopes to win back the QP later. Somewhat better would be 16 PxP, BxP; 17 R-B2, Kt-Q5, and Black still has the advantage.

An interesting game from the recent German championship, in which one of the leading players was Prof. A. Becker, of Vienna.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Becker White	Kranki Black	Becker White	Kranki Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 R-B	Q-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 KtxP(a)	QxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 BxB	QxB
4 P-K3	P-Q4	19 RxB	QxP
5 Kt-B3	Castles	20 B-B3	Q-Kt3(b)
6 B-Q3	P-QR3	21 Q-Q4	P-B3
7 Castles	PxBP	22 R-R5	Q-Kt2
8 BxP	P-QKt4	23 R-B7	Q-Q4
9 B-K2	B-K2	24 Q-KKt4	P-Kt3
10 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	25 R-Q	QxP(c)
11 B-B3	Q-B	26 B-Kt4	P-B2
12 B-Q2	KKt-Q2	27 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
13 Kt-Q3	P-B4	28 B-B8ch	K-Kt
14 PxP	KtxP	29 B-R6ch	R-B
15 KtxKt3	BxKt	30 RxR mate	

(a) As a result of these exchanges White is able to develop a strong K-side attack.
(b) If 20 . . . QxP; 21 Q-Q4 is even stronger.
(c) Not 25 . . . QxB; 26 QxPch, K-R; 27 QxPch, etc.

Fletcher Will Be Honored As Bees Play Cincinnati

By Edwin Rumill
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow, as the Bees play a doubleheader with the strong Cincinnati Reds, Boston pays tribute to one of the few local boys who made good in the big leagues. Elbie Fletcher, whom the scribes like to call "the pride of Milton," will be given a day by his many friends and admirers throughout New England.

Although the former Milton High School star has failed to hit .300 in the National League, he has gained widespread reputation for his steady defensive play around first base. Because he must play 77 championship games at National League Field, the ruination of all fat batting averages, Elbie can be forgiven for not reaching the select class.

Hit .300 on Road

Last year, for instance, he hit better than .300 on the road, but handicapped by the wide-open spaces of the Hive he finished with an average of .247. However, as the Boston club went through 1937 without a .300 hitter, Fletcher's modest figure should not need an apology.

The young first baseman, who got his chance in the majors by winning a local popularity contest, conducted by a newspaper, has shown marked improvement at the plate this season. At the moment he is above .270 and is not striking out as often as in the past. While his Beehive average is down around .250, his road mark is close to .300. Only two Bee regulars, Debs Garms and Joe Stripp, are ahead of him in the race for team offensive honors.

Fletcher is far ahead of his 1937 home run pace. He hit only one during his freshman year. At the present time he has five, with two at the Polo Grounds and one each in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Boston. His smash at the Hive, in the Aug. 12 game with Brooklyn, was one of the longest seen here. It landed high in the right-field jury box.

Starred at Buffalo

The pride of Milton had his biggest year in 1936. With Buffalo that season, Elbie batted .344 against International League pitching, including 17 four-baggers. It was his first campaign in class AA ball. Much of his development at the plate was engineered by Frank McGowan, the veteran outfielder, who was his roommate at Buffalo. Elbie copied Frank's style at the plate.

Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees worked hard with the first sacker at Bradenton last spring. Casey tried to change his style. Elbie made the switch, but eventually fell back into the habits he acquired at Buffalo. Perhaps a longer trial of the manager's suggestions would have increased his average.

The Reds, still in the thick of the National League flag hunt, are here for only one day. The game ordinarily scheduled for Monday was moved ahead to manufacture tomorrow's bargain bill.

The Reds may win the pennant. Their big chance comes in the form of seven games with the Pirates, which arrive in the comparatively short space of 10 days. If Bill McKechnie can stay close to the top until the start of that series, his club may make history by climbing from last place to first in a single season. This trick has never before been accomplished.

Pie Traynor, manager of the Pittsburgh baseball team, may be a Somerville boy, but being a local product does not help him here against the Bees. With the Cubs pressing the Pirates for first place in the National League, the Bees did not further the Pittsburgh cause much in dividing yesterday's doubleheader.

The Yankees are on the verge of clinching the American League title mathematically and the Red Sox are going ahead to clinch second place. The victory over Cleveland yesterday put them two full games ahead of the Indians.

New England Senior Golfer's Association will be guests of the Salem Country Club, next Tuesday, Sept. 20. There will be prizes in all divisions and a huge gathering of the Seniors is expected.

Boston's Shamrocks, recovered and improved since their affair with the College All-Stars, are preparing for the contest Monday night at Fenway Park against the Pittsburgh Pirates, led by Byron "Whizzer" White, most publicized college back of the gridiron last season.

The Shamrocks have signed Tony Di Natale, Boston College captain last year; Jack Robinson, tackle from Kirksville Teachers, and Clarence Tommerson, quarterback from Wisconsin for the game Monday.

Pro Hockey Interests Meddling With Amateur

By Web Morse
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Professional sport cannot exist without the amateur.

That statement is a foregone conclusion to both the amateur and professional wherever either branch of activity exists. It is recognized by the professional promotor, and aided and abetted by the same. Sometimes on a large scale and sometimes only to the proportion of a nod of admittance.

Just how far the professional angle should go toward assisting the growth of amateur athletics is a deep question. In baseball it seems to be nicely handled with a helping sort of hand that is not choking in requirements. In tennis the professional has not reached the self-existing stage of taking position yet.

In football, the professional promotion realizes without cost the need of college football and keeps at a proper and patient distance. By agreement they do not attempt to intimidate or jeopardize the college player until the completion of his college career.

No Financial Help

In golf, the professional body is not equipped to go to extremes in fostering the coming golfer, but at least it in no way hampers, harms or interferes that, growth. Encouragement by example, instruction, and opportunity are helpful moves by the P. G. A. and individual professionals.

And so it goes down through the majority of athletic activities. There is a distinct border line that often becomes thin in its divisional distinction. The approach of the so-called semi-professional straddles that line and usually defines a boy or athlete who receives financial or beneficial gain from sport without complete support.

Being a semi-professional youngster is no stigma, but the straddling of the line between recognized professional and strict amateur is sufficient in some sport to prove costly. The Olympic Games, sports greatest reward to the amateur athlete, tighten rigidly against the semi-professional. Only strict amateurs are welcomed in Olympics.

Pro Hockey Enters

Every so often through the decades professional promotion takes a firm grip in organizing and promoting amateur sport. At this very moment the National Hockey League is making what seem like gestures along those lines. Unfortunately this sort of assistance is seldom offered to the amateur without a form of hog-tying, whether recognized or not by the amateur.

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has taken over the control of practically all Canadian amateur hockey. This means the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada has lost its grip. And since the A. A. U. of the United States collaborates with the A. A. U. of Canada, an uncomfortable situation exists.

This new-found control of Canadian hockey practically ignores the A. A. U., although abiding by similar if not the same principles. What this will mean when the next Olympics come along remains to be seen. If the A. A. U. of Canada is still recognized by the International Olympic Committee and protests the C. A. H. A., there may be an upholding or finding that will halt innocent young hockey players from an opportunity to compete in the games. That is not a pleasing thought regardless of which body should rightly control.

Amateurs "Sold Out"

Now professional hockey has stepped into the picture and it looks as if the C. A. H. A. has literally "sold out" to the N. H. L. New and binding agreements have been entered into whereby the N. H. L. will help foster amateur teams, but the cost may prove harmful rather than beneficial. The N. H. L. has established certain "rights" of claim that clip any sign of freedom from the amateur player.

The move forced recognition of the American Hockey Association, in which the Rovers, an amateur farm team supported by the New York Rangers, on the C. A. H. A. And, of course, that brings a definite conflict with the A. A. U. in this country, because the latter has declared the American Hockey Association beyond the realm of amateur.

A back lash hits right here in Boston. The Boston Olympics, strictly an amateur group of local boys who love to play hockey and love to compete against good Canadian teams, are being intimidated and, unless the A. A. U. here will realize that, their amateur standing may be questioned. Just how the A. A. U. could close its eyes for these boys without opening the doors wide for any like organization is the question.

No Choice Allowed

The Olympics wish to play in a group of C. A. H. A. teams from Quebec and have been issued an ultimatum from across the border declaring that they must join the C. A. H. A. and thereby place themselves upon the same plane with the American Hockey Association. There seems to be no choice as it now stands and it is not a choice that the Olympics should have to make. This situation is too drastic and too far-reaching and it is up to the N. H. L., the C. A. H. A. and the A. A. U. to change something somewhere.

It is not a fair situation and in no way encouraging to amateur athletics. And reverting back to the opening sentence—no professional sport can exist without the amateur. Perhaps the N. H. L. can control and run amateur hockey to its own benefit; but it will never benefit amateur hockey. Experience in all such previous attempts prove that.

United States And Australia Left in Tennis

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—Only two nations still were represented at the end of yesterday's fast paced program that brought the men's and women's national singles tennis championships down to the semifinal stage.

The United States has three survivors in each division and Australia one in each. Today, defending champion Don Budge faces Sidney Wood of New York and Gene Mako, Budge's doubles partner, plays John Bromwich of Australia. In the women's matches it was Alice Marble against Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Dorothy May Bundy against Nancy Wynne of Australia.

Budge, Wood, Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan came through to the next-to-last round yesterday afternoon, each with a masterpiece of individual art.

Hopman Overpowered

Budge completely overpowered Harry Hopman, wiry little Australian Davis Cup captain, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; Wood left Bitsy Grant utterly helpless to stave off a 6—2, 6—3, 6—2 shellacking; Miss Marble turned on the steam to rout England's beautiful southpaw, Kay Stammers, 6—8, 6—3, 6—0, after a fumbling first set, and Mrs. Fabyan, winner of the last two U. S. doubles titles with Miss Marble, upset Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, husky 1937 runner-up and top-seeded invader, 6—1, 6—4.

Budge was on top of Hopman all the way. When the big Californian is on his game, he doesn't hit any shot without a definite purpose. He belts drives down first one sideline and then the other to get his man on the run and then, just to cross him up, drops a soft shot barely over the net or sends his opponent digging futilely back to the spot he'd just left.

It was that way against Hopman. The veteran internationalist's experience didn't help him get his racquet on a ball that went whistling by. The only time the Australian was in it at all was at the start of the third set, when Budge eased up a bit to give Hopman a 2-0 lead, then came storming back for three service breaks and the match.

Wood Impressive

Wood, in his different way, was quite impressive. Scoring repeatedly with his new, flatter forehand, he had Grant sliding back and forth like a base-runner trapped between the bags. Overhead he was as destructive as a bombing attack, his ground strokes rarely missed and his volleying ripped through Grant's defenses like shrapnel.

Mrs. Fabyan, fourth in the seeded list and sixth in U. S. ranking, took advantage of Miss Jedrzejowska's wildness to reel off the first set with the loss of only one game and volleyed beautifully to capture the second after "Ja-Ja" had gone into the lead at 4—3. Trim little Sarah ran through the next three with the loss of only three points.

Miss Marble was equally overpowering. Miss Stammers broke her service in the 14th game of the opener, but the set was so close that the point score was Stammers 57; Marble 58. The Los Angeles blond moved into the forecourt to wade through the second set, in which Miss Stammers' service was broken on her seventh double fault of the match, and the final set was a walk-over.

Mrs. Gretl Dupont of Los Angeles and Mrs. L. S. Hester of Glen Cove, N. Y., survivors of an entry of 14, will battle it out today for the first annual women's veterans national singles tennis championship.

The men's veterans final, an all-New York affair, will be played on Sunday between Armand Bruneau and Henry H. Bassford, both of New York. Bruneau, previously victor over third-seeded J. B. Adoue, Jr., followed up with another surprise yesterday in eliminating Arthur C. Montell, Jr., seeded No. 1, 8—6, 6—4. Bassford, seeded No. 2, turned back Fred C. Baggs, No. 4, 9—7, 9—7.

Harvard forces could use Rick Hedblom's services, but they were not upset by the medical order which ruled him out. He began as a center at Harvard and was being tried at guard this fall.

Six Brothers Are Behind Rise of U. S. Golf Finalist

OAKMONT, Pa., Sept. 17 (AP)—Willie Turnesa, 23-year-old star of the golfing Turnesa family of New York, defeated Edwin Kingsley, Magna, Utah, 4 and 3, and Pat Abbott, Hollywood actor, trimmed Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., 5 and 4, to enter the finals of the National amateur golf championship yesterday.

Seven fine golfers were behind every shot Willie Turnesa fired at stubborn, uncompromising Oakmont as he strode through wind, bunkers and trees to gain the finals. They were Willie and his six older brothers.

The story back of Willie Turnesa probably is the finest in all sport, a heart-warming tale of six too-good-to-be-true brothers, working golf professionals all, who want the kid of the family to get a fuller chance at sweet success than the fortunes of life offered to them.

Brothers Phil, Frank, Joe, Mike, Douglas, and Jim couldn't afford to stay amateurs. Necessity forced them to get out and hustle for a living, playing and teaching the game they learned as caddies. But to a man and to their last dime, they've determined that kid brother Willie shall inherit a square deal, a good start.

So far the brothers—Phil is the eldest—have worn nothing but smiles as they've dug in their pockets and watched Willie, the kid, grow. They taught him everything they know in golf. Willie learned it well.

They chipped in to send him to college. Willie made the grade and was graduated from Holy Cross last June. They gave him advice on good living. Willie took it to become a fine, polished young man. They dug in their pockets to send him to the national amateur at Portland, Ore., last year. Willie, for the first time, failed them. He didn't even qualify and was heartbroken. They dug again to send him to Oakmont. And here is Willie—in the finals and a favorite to win a title all the sacrificing brothers have dreamed about for him.

The Turnesa brothers are products of West Chester, N. Y., that famed breeding ground of ex-caddies who wrote golf history. From that area came Gene Sarazen, Johnny Farrell, Tony Manero, Joe Turnesa, and others of golfing lore. Willie, too, was a caddy king like the stars before him, but when he reached 17, the age when boys must cease caddying or risk their amateur standing, the big brothers stepped in, made him quit.

If Willie can win from Pat Abbott, the surprising, tantalizing actor from the Hollywood lots, the happiest of the sacrificing brothers will be Joe, whose golf heart was broken 12 years ago by Bobby Jones at Scioto, Columbus, Ohio. Joe, the best golfer of the pro sextet, was regarded as one of the world's greatest stars, with victories in the British professional championship and Ryder Cup matches behind him, until the great emperor of the fairways beat him out on the last nine holes to snatch the National Open title out of his grasp.

Despite the fact the two finalists won their way into the king row through the most startling series of upsets any one can remember, they are really fine golfers. Neither is long from the tee, but both are masters of the short game, possess accurate putting eyes, and traps hold no terrors for them.

In swarming all over Chapman, Abbott blasted from four traps close enough to the stick to get down in a single putt on the morning round, and during the afternoon he just coasted along until his foe ran out of holes.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	79	57	.581
Chicago	78	60	.559
Cincinnati	78	62	.551
New York	75	62	.547
Boston	69	68	.504
St. Louis	67	72	.482
Brooklyn	62	75	.453
Philadelphia	44	92	.324

Results Sept. 16

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 6 (11 innings).
Boston 8, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	94	43	.686
Boston	79	58	.577
Cleveland	77	60	.562
Detroit	72	66	.522
Washington	68	70	.493
Chicago	58	75	.427
Philadelphia	50	87	.365
St. Louis	47	84	.359

Results Sept. 16

Boston 2, Cleveland 1.
New York 6, Detroit 4.

The Commonwealth Country Club "Band Wagon" banner is flying high, signalizing the annual field day next Saturday, Sept. 24. The committees are really going to work to make this affair something to remember. There promises to be everything from the usual golf tournament to surprises in food and entertainment.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE
WHAT A LIFE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $2
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JOHN GOLDEN presents
FRED STONE in
LIGHTNIN
JOHN GOLDEN THEA. W. 45th St. CI. 6-6740
Evgs. 8:40. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:40

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail orders.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cir. 6-0230
Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

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in 3 LOVES HAS NANCY
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24 HOURS OF ALL SUBJECTS • NEWSREELS

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also
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What's Going On in the Arts

South Station Theater

Paramount has made a short subject out of Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser" and a very creditable job of music making it is. There are one or two choral embellishments but they are not enough to quibble about. The camera work and lighting are restrained and artistic, the recording is clear and the conductor does not try to put on a show of his own when the camera lights on him. The cut version is by the National Philharmonic Orchestra and it features the new program of short subjects which opened at the South Station Theater yesterday.

Other items on the bill include Maurice Tourneur's provocative "Tupapaoo" in the "What Do You Think?" series; a Fitzpatrick color tour of Budapest; an interesting short on how Walt Disney makes a cartoon; a Floyd Gibbons adventure story; a Katzenjammer Kids cartoon; Edgar Kennedy in one of his domestic tribulations; Ted Husing's sports quiz, a Cross and Dunn musical, Screen Snapshots and three newsreels.

Trans-Lux Theater

A new program of first-run short subjects came to the Trans-Lux Theater yesterday, headed, of course, by the Trans-Lux newsreel digest. The accompanying shorts include "Hong Kong," a travelogue; a Lew Lehr comedy entitled, "What Every Boy Should Know"; "Athletic Youth," a sports review reel; and a Technicolor cartoon, "The Frog Pond." Showings are continuous daily, including Sunday.

Council

(Continued from Page 9)

the savings of years being taken away from them because the entire burden of relief cost is imposed on them without justice and through the unwise action of those having authority to impose taxes. The feeling of security these homeowners had is gone."

Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the New England Regional Planning Commission, recommended a 400-mile limited highway from the Westchester County, New York, parkway system to Bar Harbor, Maine. This roadway, he said, would reduce driving time from New York by five hours. The proposed highway would eliminate sharp curves, steep grades and dangerous city intersections and with the cost of land takings in undeveloped country could be built, he contended for considerably less than the cost of the land adjacent to present highways.

NOBLE'S "that's good milk" — America's Finest TABLE MILK — GOLDEN GUERNSEY

Changes Made in Operation Of South American Service

Log of the Port of Boston

Operation of the freight service between South American ports and Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, which has been handled for many years by C. H. Sprague & Son, Inc., has been given to Moore & McCormack Co., Inc. of New York and the new operators make it clear that Boston will enjoy the same—or better—service under the new set up.

A new company has been formed, known as the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., to operate the American Republics Line, also to be called the Good Neighbor fleet. The freight service will be speeded up and the three electrically driven luxury liners, formerly operated by the Panama Pacific Line in intercoastal trade, will be added to the fleet to give passenger service.

Boston will continue to be the first port of call in the United States for the freighters coming from South America, according to A. Douglas Cook, New England general agent of the Moore-McCormack Lines. Running time from Buenos Aires to Boston will be 26 days, from Santos, 18 days; Angra, 17 days; Bahia, 14 days, and Pernambuco, 13 days. Regular fortnightly service is planned, with the first freighter, the Mormacsea, scheduled to leave Buenos Aires, Nov. 4 and arrive at Boston Nov. 30.

The new lines propose to make increased purchases of supplies in New England and to have only New Englanders on the staff of the Boston office, according to Mr. Cook. Intensive solicitation of freight is to be launched to acquaint New England shippers with their operation of this service, to the end that more South American cargo move through the Port of Boston, both inward and outward.

Leon Stone

Primary Campaign Talks on the Radio

(This listing may be subject last-minute additions or cancellations as the election deadline nears.)

Tonight

Democratic

6:15 WEEI J. A. Keliher
6:30 WEEI O. Gallagher
6:45 WEEI P. McDonough
7:15 WAAB J. H. Brennan
7:45 WNAC C. F. Hurley
8:15 WAAB J. E. Kerrigan
8:30 WBZ J. J. Barry
8:30 WAAB M. Tobin
8:45 WBZ C. F. Hurley
8:45 WAAB O. Gallagher
9:00 WNAC J. M. Curley
10:00 WBZ Kelly rally
10:00 WAAB Russell rally

Republican

5:50 WEEI D. Archambault
6:05 WBZ C. P. Howard
8:15 WBZ W. H. McMasters
8:45 WBZ R. Whitcomb
9:30 WAAB W. L. Bishop

Sunday

Democratic

1:30 WNAC J. A. Keliher
2:30 WEEI D. H. Coakley
2:30 WAAB J. J. Sawtelle
3:00 WMEX J. M. Curley
4:00 WNAC J. M. Curley
6:00 WEEI J. A. Keliher
6:15 WNAC C. F. Hurley
6:15 WMEX A. Healy
6:45 WNAC R. M. Russell
7:00 WBZ J. H. Brennan
7:15 WBZ W. H. Burke, Jr.
7:30 WBZ P. E. Kelly
7:45 WBZ E. T. Collins
8:00 WAAB J. A. Keliher
8:00 WBZ W. P. Yoerg
8:30 WBZ C. F. Hurley
8:45 WAAB J. P. Doherty
9:00 WAAB C. F. Hurley
9:30 WMEX John Dowd
10:00 WEEI J. M. Curley
10:00 WBZ P. E. Kelly
10:30 WNAC C. F. Hurley

Republican

1:45 WBZ D. Archambault
2:15 WAAB T. H. Braden
3:00 WAAB S. Rosenberg
5:15 WEEI H. T. Cahill
5:30 WBZ C. P. Howard
7:10 WMEX S. Rosenberg
7:15 WAAB C. P. Howard
8:15 WBZ W. H. McMasters
9:30 WAAB W. L. Bishop

Football: Work or Play?

(Continued from Page 9)

kicking, passing, centering the ball, or whatever his particular part in the team might require. Assistant coaches participate and comment.

About four o'clock the chief coach comes on the field.

He blows a whistle, the squad gathers 'round him.

"Boys," he says, "you look very weak on blocking" (all teams look weak on blocking). "Now I want you to come over to the dummies and I want all of you, including the linemen, to do some real blocking. I want you to plow in, spread your feet, get your shoulders low, your heads up, charge in and then smash into it."

Whereupon the team trots over to the tackling dummies, a bit of speed being shown by some of the second team men who want to impress the coach with their fight and determination.

A line forms, the coach stands beside the dummy, thundering encouragement or denunciation as the circumstance requires. "Hit her hard," he barks. "Terrible," he comments. "Lower now, dive, leave your feet."

It looks easy. The newspaper pictures usually show a handsome backfield man, his shoulder fondly nestled against the dummy, smiling broadly as he enjoys the fun. But don't be fooled, it's just a posed picture.

Dummy of "Iron"

Actually, they charge into the dummy with a crash that leaves them sans wind and ready to sign an affidavit that the dummy is stuffed with scrap iron accidentally overlooked by the Japs.

For years after they leave college they still shudder whenever they see a dummy.

Falling on the ball is another gentle little bit of practice that looks easy, but isn't. The coach rolls a ball out on the hard ground as squad members run out, leave their feet and dive after it as though the ground were a feather bed. Even after three or four successive tries it still doesn't feel like a feather bed.

But, of course, certain phases of practice offer some fun. Winging passes at fast running ends is one such phase. Knute Rockne brought the fast, passing game to perhaps its highest perfection. He was himself a player not overly fond of some of the so called "fundamentals."

Amazing Dexterity

He spent much spare time with a friend on the shore of Lake Michigan tossing passes back and forth. They developed a dexterity that was nothing short of amazing, particularly to opponents.

At Notre Dame to this day the boys line up and whirl passes at big bullseyes in an effort to develop an accuracy like old "Rock's."

Of course, there were plenty of "fundamentals" under "Rock," too, as anybody who has been blocked by a Notre Dame half can testify.

Workout for Line

The line really gets the workout in practice. The whole effort in coaching a line is to get one that will "charge." This word "charge" simply means a line of seven men who are down on their hands and toes with their legs drawn up like coiled springs. When the ball is snapped back from center they are supposed to leap forward with a tremendous surge, knocking all in front of them out of the way and opening a hole for the ball carrier to speed through.

At practice one gathers that the line never charges hard and fast enough and the hole is never big enough. Most of the machines at which grinning boys are pictured shoving in the opposite direction of a tractor are designed to teach the line to charge. They may grin in the pictures, but actually they hate the machine. Usually the line coach (invariably very heavy) sits on the middle of the machine and yells: "Charge, all together now, come up with a grunt, put yourselves into it, keep your heads up and shove."

Then Comes Saturday

Then comes Saturday. The coach is tense and silent, the squad is ordered to take it easy.

About 12:30 or 1, the boys begin to gather in the dressing room. Some attempt a strained joshing; but it doesn't go over. The general atmosphere suggests that Washington has just fallen and the only thing left is to repulse the enemy at Pittsburgh. It is all very important, very serious.

The coach comes in, goes over the latest play (which the quarterback promptly forgets to call during the game), and then sends the boys out on the field to warm up.

The band starts to play, the grandstand fills up, the cheering section sings "Alma Mater," the coach calls the team together for one brief final word, "when in doubt, kick," he tells the quarter, "keep your passes low," he commands the center. The Captain walks over to the referee for the toss and then they line up for the kick-off.

All of a sudden it feels pretty good, it seems worthwhile. The air is crisp, the sun is still high, the mellow odor of burning leaves drifts down the field. In section AA, row 10, seat 7, there is somebody who is watching with particular interest. The whistle blows, the referee waves his hand, the line starts down the field.

The game has started.

I. MILLER'S Zephyr

"Stretch-Ons" ARE EXACTLY THAT

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Cushion-soft, light-footed little shoes that actually STRETCH on your foot because they're every inch LASTEX suede, moulded to their marvelous fit without buckle, lace or gore! Try them after a summer of sandals. See how they dim the usual shock of hard-boxed toes. "Lady Zephyr" has the new swan-flight throat . . . "Lord Zephyr" with either high or lower heel is snug without biting the instep. Black, Rakka rust, Gabri brown.

Other I. Miller shoes, $11.75 to $16.75

BETTER SHOES—THIRD FLOOR—MAIN STORE

BOSTON

Orson Welles Radio Plays Shifted to Sunday

Political campaign speeches have already caused serious curtailment of week-end radio programs. Listeners are advised that possible additional political speakers may cause cancellation of some of the programs contained in this listing.

Whatever may be a listener's attitude regarding the radio dramas produced by Orson Welles, youthful head of the Mercury Theater group in New York, over the Columbia Broadcasting System, he can never complain that they are uninteresting. Those who know their theater may complain at the liberties Mr. Welles has taken in presenting classic and modern plays over the network yet must admit that his versions have plausibility and dramatic power even within the confines of a 60-minute period on the air. High notes of his summer series on the air were his productions of Bram Stoker's "Dracula," John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" and Schnitzler's "The Affairs of Anatol."

Shifted now to Sunday evenings at 8 p. m. through the CBS to WEEI combination, Welles and his company will do the Charlotte Brontë classic, "Jane Eyre," on Sunday, Sept. 18. The story involves Jane Eyre, an orphan, in many vicissitudes before the culmination of her romance with Rochester, in whose house she is retained as a governess.

Tonight's Features

Talks:

Senator "Pat" McCarran, Nevada, on the Constitution, from Chicago, Mutual to WAAB, 10 p. m.

Col. Frank Knox, publisher, on "Is the American Constitution Flexible Enough to Cover Present Day Problems?" NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:30, p. m.

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Representative Bruce Barton of New York from Boston; Robert A. Taft; Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas; Senator Charles L. McNary, Oregon, in a special program arranged by the Republican National Committee for Constitution Day, CBS to WEEI, 10:45 p. m.

Music:

"Exploring Music," CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m., featuring a program of contemporary Russian, American, and French orchestral compositions, conducted by Bernard Herrmann.

Sunday

Serious music:

Society of Ancient Instruments; NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:30 a. m., in a program of sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century compositions played on the instruments for which the music was written.

Radio City chamber recital, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., with Stradivarius Quartet; Ernst Victor Wolff, harpsichord soloist; Jan Peerce, tenor. Scarlatti's G Minor and G Major Sonatas, by Mr. Wolff; Gluck and Strauss songs by Mr. Peerce; Pochon's "Fantaisie Hébraïque" and two movements from Beethoven's Quartet in E Minor, Op. 59.

Week-End Radio Specials

Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, to sing arias from Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," three songs, and, with chorus, "Plantation Days"; orchestra under Eugene Ormandy to play Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture; De Falla's Introduction and Dance from "La Vida Breve"; "Parandole" from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite; and Sibelius's "Finlandia."

"Music as You Desire It," recorded program over WBZ, 11:15 p. m., to offer Franck's Sonata in A Major, with Albert Spalding, violinist; also Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, by the BBC Symphony Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult, conductor.

Foreign relay:

"Europe Calling," CBS to WEEI, 1:30 p. m., to offer unusual interview of Douglas Reed, foreign correspondent, from Prague, by William Shirer, CBS foreign repesentative.

Monday

Serious music:

"Pageant of Melody," concert orchestra from Chicago, Henry Weber, conductor, Mutual to WAAB, 10:30 p. m., to offer Weingartner's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and Heifetz's "Hora Staccato"; also Cadman's "I hear a Thrush at Eve," by Attilio Baggiore, tenor.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, to sing "Seguidilla" from "Carmen," Rodgers's "With a Song in My Heart" and "A Little Love A Little Kiss"; also Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture, Boccherini's "Minuet" and Grainger's "Molly on the Shore"; NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Drama:

"Morning Glory," in Radio Theater, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., with Barbara Stanwyck, Melvyn Douglas and Ralph Bellamy, story of a stage-struck girl's "ups" and "Downs," mostly the latter, until she finally triumphs.

A. D. H.

Mussolini on Air

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy will give a special radiocast from Trieste, Italy, tomorrow morning at 5:30 a. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, over Station WNAC.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

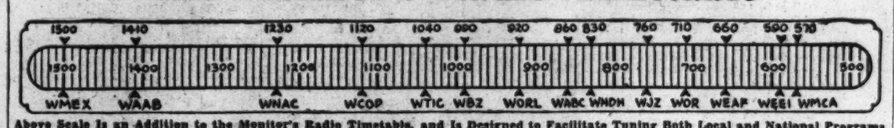
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 19

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 National Guard	Music: "Trio Time":	Judy and Lanny, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 program	vocal and string trios.	"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "Boston Hour"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	"The Kidoodlers"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Revue; pol. talk	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Sport program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; pol. talk; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Political talk	J. Gallichio's Or.; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Political talk	Sport commentator	Studio talk	Sport results	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Tennis résumé	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Curtain Calls"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 "Exploring Music":	"Message of Israel"	Golf championship	News Service	"Swing At It"
7:15 E. Hermann, cond.	"Message of Israel"	Dance music	Political talk	Tennis commentator
7:30 "Sunset Serenade"	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	"Musical Album"	Organ recital
7:45 "Sunset Serenade"	Jim's Question Bee	Political talk	"Impressions"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Saturday Night	James Vahey: El talk	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Club	Political talk	garten"; comedy	Political talk	"Swingsters"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Political talk	"Ink Spots"	Political talk	Dance music
8:45 sketch; soloists	Political talk	Political talk	Political talk	Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Spy Stories
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Spy Stories
9:30 "Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances"	Political talk	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45 vous"; orchestra	Hot Shots"	"America Dances"	Jazz Nocturne	"Down Memory Lane"
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Political rally	"The Crickets"; music	Political rally	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Political rally	and sound effects	Political rally	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	Political rally	Constitution Day Rally:	Political rally	"Soliloquy"
10:45 Constitution Day	Political rally	Col. Frank Knox	Political rally	"The Monitor News"
11:00 program	News; network program	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Dance music
11:15 Constitution Day	Network program	Weather Service	B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 News	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	A. Fielding's Orchestra
11:45 V. Lopez Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	A. Fielding's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Time	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	"American Society of	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	drama	Ancient Instruments"	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	Music; "Pine Tavern";	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	dramatic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Studio talk	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Network talk	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	"Southernaires"; Negro	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Safety talk	male quartet	prano, and organ	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Chamber	Talk; music	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Music; string quartet;	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Political talk	vocal and instrumental	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	soloists	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News Service; talk	Political talk	"Men With Wings";	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Political talk	"Chats About Dogs"	dramatization	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key; symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble	orchestra, direction of	Fanny's"	Political talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Political talk	Frank Black; guest	"The Kidoodlers"	Political talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Political talk	artists	Broadcast from Rome	"Charlie and Jane"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Commentator	Richard Himber's Or.	"Sunday Drivers"; nov-	Political talk	Political talk
3:15 Commentator	Richard Himber's Or.	elty program	"On a Sunday After-	Political talk
3:30 Commentator	'Horse and Buggy Days':	"Romance Melodies";	noon"; H. Stokes' Or.	Political talk; music
3:45 Commentator	variety program	orchestra; soloist	"Silhouettes in Music"	Lincoln Quintette
4:00 Commentator	Sunday Vespers; talk;	Political talk	Religious Hour	"Classical Album"
4:15 Commentator	mixed quartet	Political talk	Religious Hour	"Classical Album"
4:30 Commentator	News; violinist; baritone	"The World Is Yours";	Royal Black Watch Band	"Guild Players"
4:45 Commentator	and orchestra	dramatic sketch	Royal Black Watch Band	"Guild Players"
5:00 "English"; music	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Young People's Church
5:15 Political talk	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Young People's Church
5:30 "Texas Rangers"	Political talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45 "Texas Rangers"	Federal Housing talk	Bee	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00 Political talk	Summer Concert; con-	"Concert Album"	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
6:15 Supper music	ductor, J. Cherniavsky	Political talk	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Political talk
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	Summer Concert, con-	News Service	Commentator	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	ductor, J. Cherniavsky	Political talk	B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform'	Political talk	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Political talk; music
7:15 'People's Platform'	Political talk	Dave Elman	Political talk	Commentator
7:30 "Passing Parade";	Political talk	"Bandwagon"; Ted Fio-	"Novelty Aces"	Irish Minstrels
7:45 John Nesbett	Political talk	Rito's Orchestra	"Ace Brigade"	"Friendly Sinner"
8:00 Mercury Theater:	Political talk	Don Ameche; Edgar	Political talk	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
8:15 Presentation of	Political talk	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	Political talk	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
8:30 Charlotte Bronte's	Political talk	Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:45 "Jane Eyre"	"Songs We Remember"	Lamour; guests	Political talk	R. Coleman, tenor
9:00 Sunday Evening	"Win Your Lady"; dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Hour; Symph. Or.	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Political talk	dramatizations
9:30 F. Ormandy, con.	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Political talk	Political Rally
9:45 Gladys Swarthout	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	"Sunday Special"	"Parade of Song"
10:00 Political talk	Political rally	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Political talk	Political rally	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 Political talk	Political rally	Political rally	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 Political talk	Political rally	Political rally	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 Count Basie's Or.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
11:15 Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:30 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	"Day's End"; reader;
11:45 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	music

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; solo-	Studio speaker	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ist; orchestra; news	"Variations"; music	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Political talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	'Highlights, Halftones'	Western songs
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Talk; music; talk	Instrumental Ensemble	"Musical Early Edition"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Musical program	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Political talk; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Garden Club	"Today's Travelers"
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Organ concert
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	"Classical Album"
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45 "Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	"Pianologues"
3:00 "Dear Columbia"	United States Navy	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Six-Day Bicycle Race
3:15 "Dear Columbia"	Band, Conductor, Lieut.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Musical Journal"	Sport reports
3:30 Community Bulletin	Charles Benter	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Keyb'rd Arabesque	"Newsy Views"	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
4:00 Patterns in Swing:	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
4:15 Hohengarten's Or.	Amer. Legion Convent'n	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Duo	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"On the Mall"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Interlude; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of West"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 Political talk	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	E. Gluckman's Orch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15 Political talks	Political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Political talk	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Pol. talk; Piano Twins
7:15 "Viewpoints"	dramatization	Political talk	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Political talk	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Political talk
7:45 "On the Trail"	Political talk	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Orch.
8:00 Political talk	Political talk	"Believe It or Not"	Political talk	"The Wordeaster"
8:15 Political talk	Political talk	guests; music	"Studies in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:30 'Pick and Pat'; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Political talk	Jerry Baker's Orchestra
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	"Musical Album"	Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater:	Political rally	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:15 "Morning Glory"	Political rally	Political talk	Political talk	Dance music
9:30 Radio Theater:	Political rally	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Amateur Hour
9:45 "Morning Glory"	Political rally	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Or	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 Political talk	National Forum; talk	"Band-Box"	Political talk	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 Political talk	National Forum; talk	Political talk	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"American Forum"
11:15 Talk on dogs; po-	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"American Forum"
11:30 litical talk	Music As You Desire It	Political talk	Lang Thompson's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Political talk	Lang Thompson's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Better Late than—Early—There is a distinctly disapproving clang to the time clock bell when it is punched 10 or 15 minutes late—and, of course, school children know what happens when they are classed as tardy. But in the case of drivers for one Boston bus concern, it is earliness, not lateness, that must be guarded against at all costs.

On the morning after a recent highway crash involving a bus of another line, their manager called them in and concluded a quarter-hour of admonition with these words:

"I shan't scold a driver for being five or ten minutes late, but the first man to drive in early will be fired."

Case Dismissed—A certain lady driver was haled into Dorchester District Court the other day, we hear from a friend of hers, for rolling down the street at a speed not construed by a local officer as "reasonable and proper"—beyond which in definiteness the State will not go in stating a speed limit.

She pleaded not guilty.

The officer testified against her.

"Have you any questions to ask this officer?" said the judge.

"No," she replied quickly, "but I should like to ask you one, judge. —Just why did this officer give me his name and address three times?"

The judge looked quizzically at her—and at the man. "Case dismissed," he said.

Long Ears—When Ann, a tri-colored cat, returned to her lunchroom home after a lengthy absence, an Amesbury, Mass., correspondent tells us, she led a parade of newly-acquired family—but one of them had long ears.

Seven in the line were tri-colored kittens, but the eighth was a baby cottontail rabbit.

Evidently Ann had extended her maternal affection to the wandering rodent while mothering her own feline brood in secluded bushes across the highway.

Fortune Hatched — Boston's Eleanor Early, whose search for information for interesting travel books takes her into far-off lands, tells the story of the Dominican who is supported by a little white hen. "Seven years ago," says Miss Early, someone gave this woman whom they call "Missie," an egg. She slipped it under a neighbor's setting hen; and behold, a chicken. The chicken grew to be a nice white hen, and from her eggs she raised chickens. From the proceeds of the eggs and broilers, she bought a pig —who had six baby pigs. And when they were big enough, Missie sold all but one. Then she bought a goat. Then there were kids, and Missie sold them and bought a donkey. The livestock increased until she could buy a cow. The cow had calves. And now Missie sells her young bulls for beef, and her grandson peddles milk in the village. All of which proves that great big oaks from little acorns grow!

"Having Wonderful Time"—That familiar postcard inscription did not adorn the card received recently by a number of Greater Bostonians—instead it bore a printed invitation to inspect some rugs.

But there was something about this particular advertising postcard that saved it from the wastebasket—it had been mailed in Persia.

The picture showed an ancient, domed Persian building. The address side bore the line "Carte Postal Iran" and the name of the concern in Teheran which printed it. And there was a nice Persian stamp for Junior's collection.

In the message, Joseph Palais, a Boston rug dealer, invited his friends to "inspect his new selection of fine Iranian (Persian) rugs and carpets which he personally

Free Classes

Miller System of Correct English for Adult Education

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 8 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 21
11 A. M.

HOTEL VICTORIA
Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Come and ascertain whether you speak and write Correct English.

WEDDING ENGRAVING

Invitations • Announcements
At Homes • Bridal Stationery

Correct Form • Latest Styles Reasonable Prices

Wards BOSTON

57 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON
Samples on Request

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND OUR

Open House

SEPTEMBER 19, 20, 21

TEA SERVED FROM 3 TO 5 P. M.

Old London Shop
FIRST FLOOR

Pendleton House for the Bride
FIFTH FLOOR

Galleries for Swedish Modern
THIRD FLOOR

Helen Woods Gallery for Sport Lamps
THIRD FLOOR

Quality House
SIXTH FLOOR

Marie Antoinette Galleries
SIXTH FLOOR

TALKS ON FALL FASHIONS IN DECORATING

Miss Margaret Fuller
Merchandise Editor of "House Beautiful"
Nationally-Known Authority on Interior Decoration

Miss Antoinette Vary
of the Paine Decorating Staff

Music by the Piano Studio

PAINE Furniture Company

81 Arlington Street
BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	671,680
1938 volume to date	187,996,823
1937 volume to date	285,963,300

Stocks Decline 1 to 3 Points On Heavy Selling

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Selling, by traders who wanted to be out of the market for the week-end in view of the European situation, depressed stocks today, causing some to decline 2 or 3 points in a heavy wave of offerings shortly after the opening.

Near the second hour the market steadied after leading issues had come close to the mid-week lows, established at the height of Wall Street's fears the Czech-Nazi dispute might involve Europe in a general war.

Reports the Czechs would fight rather than submit to loss of territory seemed to increase doubts in many quarters whether war could be averted, although further negotiations between Germany and England were waited to throw light on developments behind the scenes.

Down 1 to 3 at the peak of the selling were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear, Western Union, Westinghouse, American Can, Electric Auto Lite, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Union Carbide, du Pont, Anaconda, American Smelting, and American Telephone.

Wheat again moved up as stocks went down.

J. P. Morgan Records Subpoenaed to Study C. & O. Proxy Fight

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) of the Monopoly Investigating Committee said the committee had issued subpoenas for records of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other financial and railroad organizations in order to study the fight for proxy control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Other companies mentioned by Mr. O'Mahoney were the Guaranty Trust, Alleghany Corporation, and the Chesapeake Corporation.

Senator O'Mahoney said he did not know whether the study would result in public hearings. The committee is interested in the situation as an example of the whole question of proxy control, he said, adding that "both sides" had been asked to submit records for committee inspection.

"To a greater and greater degree in recent years the problem of proxies of small stockholders has been gaining in importance," Mr. O'Mahoney said. "There have been numerous instances in which stockholders' meetings have been dismissed because of the absence of a quorum arising from the fact that owners of a few shares had displayed an increasing tendency not to give proxies.

"It is worthy of notice that in recent years campaigns for corporate control have taken on many of the aspects of the ordinary policital campaign."

Senator O'Mahoney said that although a special Senate committee already had held extensive hearings into the corporate structure of Alleghany Corporation and its control of the C & O., "this struggle is very similar to others and is of interest to the committee solely insofar as it illustrates the method used to secure proxy control."

World Copper Stocks Have Drop in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports of the copper industry for the month of August showed a further statistical improvement.

World stocks of refined copper decreased 28,672 tons in August to 494,524 tons at the end of the month. Domestic stocks of refined copper at the end of August amounted to 315,191 tons, a decrease of 24,779 from the end of July.

The apparent world consumption in August was 177,580 tons against 167,782 tons the previous month, while apparent domestic consumption increased from 41,249 tons in July to 48,071 tons in August.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Nothing has occurred as yet to impair the underlying direction of prices, which still points upward.

Paine, Webber & Co. New York—Stocks have now regained equilibrium following the Tuesday-Wednesday "war scare" reaction. Prime Minister Chamberlain's negotiations may require several days. Meanwhile, the market should at least hold steady, in hope that war will be avoided. A passing of the crisis without actual outbreak of hostilities should find stocks resuming their broad uptrend.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York—There seems to be growing crystallization of thought in investment circles that any further weakness in the market would represent a buying opportunity on the theory that this country is heading toward better business in either the event of peace or war.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—While the political situation in Europe continues to be the focus of attention in financial circles ordinary domestic news will probably receive relatively slight attention, but the general industrial and business situation in this country gives considerable evidence of improvement.

Electric Power & Light Net 41c. Share on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Power & Light Corp. reported for 12 months ended June 30 net income including equity in undistributed profits of subsidiaries of $7,110,092, equal to 41 cents a share on the common stock after preferred dividend requirements. This compared with $9,347,350, or $1.06 a share, in the preceding 12-month period.

The company, an affiliate of the Electric Bond & Share System, has subsidiaries operating in 12 southern and western states.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	26¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52½	52	52	— ¾
119½	119¾	Abbott's pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	37	37	37	— ½
13¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	12	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
41	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep —
20	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	11	26½	25½	25½	— 1⅝
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	56¾	55¾	56	— ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 16
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	1	⅞	⅞	Sep 16
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6½	6⅜	6½	—2¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	6	8¼	7¾	8	— ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅝
1¼	7⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	8	7¾	8	— ½
15⅝	15¼	Allec-Lud Steel	0	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	173	172	173	—3
11¾	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
12	4½	Allied Strs	22	9	8½	9	— ¼
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34½	Allis Ch Mfg (1¾e)	14	45¾	44¾	45	— ½
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	Sep 16
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2	2	2	—
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	14	14	14	—3½
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	66	66	66	Sep 16
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¼e)	1	74	74	74	Sep 16
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	11	15½	14	14	—1½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅝e)	2	33	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅝
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	95	94½	94¾	— ⅝
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	170½	169¼	170½	+1¼
32½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	6	21¾	20	20	—2
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	1	37½	37½	37½	—5½
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	10	17½	16½	17	
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 14
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	114½	114¼	114½	Sep 16
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	7⅞	6½	6½	Sep 14
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	4	10	8¾	9¾	— ¼
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	9½	9¼	9¼	Sep 15
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	6¾	5¾	6¾	Sep 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	25	3⅜	3	3⅛	
20¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13	12⅞	13	Sep 16
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	7	18¼	14½	14½	—1
12¾	8½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
3⅛	1	Am Hide & Leather	10	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	23½	21¼	21¼	—1¾
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (3.40)	1	40	40	40	— ½
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1⅝	Sep 14
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	15½	15	15	— ½
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	52	51	51	—3½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80a)	3	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	12	30½	30	30	—1
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	25	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	9	30	29½	29½	— ½
37⅝	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	7	24½	22½	22½	—2½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	25	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
22⅛	13½	Am Roll Mill	18	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	64	63¾	64	— ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep 16
18	7⅛	Am Seating	6	15½	15	15	—1
56¾	27⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	21	45	42½	42½	—3¼
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	129½	129½	129½	—1½
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	53½	53½	53½	—1½
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	15	23⅜	23	23	—1¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	7	7	7	Sep 16
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 9
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep 16
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Sep 14
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	136	135⅛	135⅛	—2⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—1½
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	81	80½	81	—1⅞
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147⅝	146½	146½	Sep 14
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Water Wks	22	8¼	7½	7¾	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	11	32	31	31⅜	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	6½	5⅞	6	— ½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	119	31⅜	30⅜	31¼	— ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	40⅜	39½	39½	Sep 16
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	15	15	15	— ⅝
19	10	Andes Copper	1	12¼	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
4½	3	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Sep 14
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pf pf	1	40	40	40	
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47⅛	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	40¾	39	39¾	—1¼
11	2⅛	Arnold Const (⅝e)	9	9¾	8⅝	9	Sep 14
⅛	⅛	Artloom Corp	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69½	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	14	30¼	28½	29¼	—1¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	3	47	47	47	—3
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	8	17	16¼	16¾	—1½
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 16
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¾
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	106	105⅞	105⅞	Sep 16
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	20	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	16	42½	42½	42½	Sep 14
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	51	51	51	— ½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 16
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛

B

11¾	8	Baldwin Loco ct	14	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	32	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 8
23⅜	12¾	Barber Asphalt	4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
1⅛	35	Barker Bros	5	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
2⅛	,01⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	Sep 16
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 15
100½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	97	97	97	Sep 15
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	80	19⅜	18⅛	18⅝	—1½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	47	46	46	—1
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	58	55⅛	54	54¼	—1¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¾
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97	97	97	Sep 14
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
20¾	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	9	13½	13	13	— ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	22	21	20	20¼	—1
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	23¼	22½	22½	—1½
14¼	6	Bond Stores	2	11	11	11	Sep 16
19¾	15	Borden Co (1e)	23	15½	15	15	— ⅛
36¼	16½	Borg-Warner	12	31	29½	29¾	—1⅜
4¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	—2¼
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	19	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	39	30½	29¾	29⅞	—1⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	36⅜	36½	36½	Sep 9
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	36⅜	36⅞	36⅞	—1⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1⅜	Sep 16
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	6⅛	5½	5½	— ½
13⅝	6⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	25½	25½	25½	—1½
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 16
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Sep 14
11⅜	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
12⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	8	10	9½	9½	— ½
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	4¼	4	4¼	
9⅜	3	Budd Wheel	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	12	29	27	27	—3¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	10	12	12	12	—1
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	15	16⅜	15½	16⅜	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	19¾	18¾	18¾	—1⅛
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3	3	3	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	9¼	9⅛	9½	— ¾
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	16	15¼	15½	— ⅛

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	4	18¼	18	18	— ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2⅛	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	7	6⅞	6¾	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	16	14¾	14¾	+1⅛
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	19	14½	13¾	13¾	—1⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	53	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	35	32	32	Sep 14
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A		7¼	6¾	6¾	Sep 14
18¾	12⅝	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Sep 13
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	5	80½	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
58	45¼	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	3	45¾	40	45	—1
106¼	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	3	106½	105	105	Sep 14
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	26	18½	17⅝	18⅜	—1⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	91¼	91¼	91¼	Sep 15
35½	13½	Celotex Corp	5	21½	20½	20½	— ¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20⅜	20	20	Sep 16
5¾	2	Cent Foundry	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 16
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	5	5	5	— ¾
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¾	Cerro de Pas (3e)	14	44	42¼	42¼	—2¾
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	7	21¾	21⅛	21½	—
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12½	Aug 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	22	38¾	35⅝	36	— ¾
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	74½	76½	Sep 7
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3.20e)	8	32	33	32	—1½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 16
5	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 16
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 16
,¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3¼	3	3	Sep 14
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 16
4⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	3	2½	2⅝	Sep 15
15⅝	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	½	½	½	Sep 14
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P of	16	⅞	⅞	¾	— ⅛
16⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13	12⅜	13	— ⅜
27	22	Chi Pn Tool pf (3)	1	30	30	30	—
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	41	41	+ ½
1⅛	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 14
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 14
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
19½	11	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	2	13½	13	13	— ½
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
77½	36⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	153	67⅛	63	67⅛	— ¼
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.15e)	3	9¾	9	9¼	
5⅛	⅞	City Stores	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 16
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	19	19	19	—2¼
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	1	22	22	22	—1
48⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	12	39⅝	38	39½	— ⅜
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	6	18½	18	18	— ⅛
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	2	126	125	126	Sep 15
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞	Sep 14
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	16	10⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1¼
38¾	13¼	Collins & Alk (1e)	5	30	29½	29½	—1½
30	9¾	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15	14½	14½	Sep 15
22¾	12½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	16½	16	16	— ⅛
23¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
9⅜	8½	Col Gas & El	43	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	67½	67	67½	Sep 16
16½	9	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—1⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Sep 15
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	4	83½	83	83	Sep 14
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	8	45⅜	44	44½	—1⅛
106¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¾)	1	102	102	102	Sep 15
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	47	46¼	47	—2
111	90	Comi I T ev pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	41	8⅜	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
3	1	Com'wlth & South	16	1	1	1	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	4	35½	35½	35½	—1⅞
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Sep 16
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	3	23½	22½	22½	—1⅞
19½	11	Congress Cigar	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Sep 15
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	43	24	22⅞	23¼	—1
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	99½	99	99	+2
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (⅓k)	1	7	6¾	7	
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
103¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	34	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅜
105⅞	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Sep 10
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 16
3	2¾	Consol'n Coal	2	3	2¾	3	Sep 15
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug 29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	13	13½	11½	12½	— ⅝
26⅞	8¾	Cont Bak A	7	17	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
103½	68½	Cont Can (1¼e)	2	92	92	92	Sep 15
43¾	36⅛	Cont Can pf (4½)	9	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 7
11¼	6	Cont Diam Fib	4	7¾	7	7½	— ¼
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	33¼	32¾	32¾	Sep 16
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	14	1	1	1	
25¾	21¾	Cont Oil Del (⅝e)	6	28	27½	27⅝	—1⅛
49½	10	Cont Steel	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
70⅜	53	Corn Products (3)	7	66	64⅝	64⅝	—2⅜
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Sep 14
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
19	7	Crane Co	10	34⅝	32¾	33	—2½
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Sep 16
26⅜	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	3	7¼	7	7	
39½	22¼	Crown Cork & S	5	32	31	32	Sep 16
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	34	34	34	Sep 13
34¼	25½	Crown C pf x

Commerce and Finance

August Construction in Eastern States Up 12 P. C. Over 1937

Business and Industry

Taxes to Promote Profit Sharing By Industry Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Herring (D-Iowa) disclosed that Treasury experts and aides of a special Senate Committee were trying to devise tax alterations which would encourage development of industrial profit sharing.

"If we can find a profit sharing plan that would work in 60 or 70 per cent of the nation's plants," he said, "we hope to recommend a compensatory tax by the Federal Government to encourage it."

Such a levy, he said, might exempt from corporation income taxes the portions of profits handed over to employees.

Successful profit sharing programs now in operation, Mr. Herring asserted, bring benefits to the employer in the form of increased efficiency and interest of the workers and in reducing sabotage by dissatisfied employees.

"A successful plan," he said, "must provide for representation of labor so that it will know what the company is doing and what profits it is making.

"It ought to provide for a proper return on capital, fair payment of management, and for a reserve. We have about decided, also, that there must be compensation for the risk a man takes in putting his money in a business. Otherwise he will put it in Government bonds, and there will be no jobs."

Before making any recommendations to Congress, Mr. Herring's committee intends to hold hearings about Dec. 1. It will question Henry Ford, Alfred P. Sloan and other big industrialists.

Questionnaires sent out by the committee, Mr. Herring said, have shown that about 165 companies share profits with workers.

Wholesale Prices Advance 0.1 P. C. In Sept. 10 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Due to higher prices for foods and farm prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale prices for the week ended Sept. 10 advanced to 77.9 per cent of the 1926 price level, a gain of 0.1 per cent, according to Commissioner Lubin of the Department of Commerce.

Most of the farm products, foods, hides and leather, and building materials show advances, while textile products, fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous goods declined. Metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and householding goods remained steady.

The price level of the group of raw materials advanced 0.6 per cent above the preceding week because of higher prices of farm products, anthracite, packers' calfskins and kipskins, and cocoa beans which more than offset lower prices for Pennsylvania petroleum, crude rubber, gravel, and pepper. The index is now 71.4.

The semimanufactured group of articles advanced but to a lesser extent that did the raw materials group. The index of 74.5 was an increase of 0.1 per cent over the index for the preceding week.

The index for the finished products group remained the same as in the preceding week; namely, 81.9.

The index for "all commodities other than farm products" and the index of industrial goods as measured by "all commodities other than farm products and foods," were 80.2 and 81.5, respectively, the same as for a week ago.

Wholesale food prices advanced 1 per cent during the week to 73.7 per cent of the 1926 base. Compared with a month ago prices are 2.1 per cent higher and compared with the corresponding week of last year they are 14.9 per cent lower. Higher prices were reported for fresh milk at New York, yellow corn meal, white potatoes, fresh beef at New York, mutton, mess pork, cocoa beans, eggs, pink salmon, granulated and raw sugar and vinegar.

Articles which were reported lower in price were butter, fresh milk at Chicago, wheat and rye flour, dried apricots and peaches, prunes, fresh apples at New York and Seattle, lemons, oranges, dried beans, bacon, fresh pork, dressed poultry at Chicago and New York, lard, oleo oil, pepper, edible tallow, corn oil and cottonseed oil.

Commodity Groups	Sept. 10 1938	Sept. 3 1938	Sept. 11 1937	Sept. 12 1936
All Commodities	77.9	77.8	86.8	81.5
Farm products	67.7	67.1	84.5	84.5
Foods	73.7	73.0	86.6	83.5
Hides & leather prods	92.8	92.5	108.5	95.0
Textile products	65.3	65.4	75.5	70.2
Fuel & light materials	77.1	77.2	79.8	77.0
Metals & metal prods	95.4	95.4	96.4	85.9
Building materials	89.5	89.4	96.4	86.8
Chemicals and drugs	77.1	77.1	80.9	81.5
Housefurnishing goods	87.8	87.8	92.8	82.8
Miscellaneous	72.2	72.3	76.9	71.3
Raw materials	71.4	71.0	83.4	81.8
Semimfg articles	74.5	74.4	85.7	76.1
Finished products	81.9	81.9	88.9	82.4
All cmds other than farm products	80.2	80.2	87.2	80.8
All cmds other than farm prods & foods	81.5	81.5	86.0	79.6

Deadline for Nickel Plate Note Deposits Is Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—Deadline for deposit of Nickel Plate Railroad 6 per cent notes maturing Oct. 1, under the line's proposed three-year-extension plan was advanced from Sept. 15 to the last day of the month, George D. Brooke, president, announced.

He also said 85 per cent of the noteholders have deposited their notes under the plan, 10 per cent during the last fortnight.

Saying that he was "pleased" by the response to his request to deposit the notes as the only alternative to reorganization, Mr. Brooke expressed hope that remaining owners would deposit notes within the next few days, in order to make the plan operative. He had previously said the road would not spend money to buy up undeposited notes.

Gets Navy Airplane Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif., received a $303,132 navy airplane contract, the Navy Department announced.

Ending of War Risk Insurance May Halt Gold Inflow to U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Possibility the huge inflow of foreign gold to the United States might be slowed down or even halted for a time was seen in the action of British and American underwriters in cancelling, as of Saturday midnight, war risk insurance now in effect.

From now on, it was explained, such protection must be arranged in separate policies for each shipment, at rates to be established for each policy. It was expected that until the present Czech-German crisis is resolved, rates may be considerably higher than those now in effect, making it unprofitable to buy in the London free market or elsewhere, pay all costs of shipment and sell to the United States Treasury at its fixed price of $35 a fine ounce.

The yellow flood has set strongly toward American shores in the last few weeks, bringing the United States' supply of the metal to a total value of more than $13,300,000,000, far more than that held by any other country in the world.

Distribution of Gold

Gold is the sinew of war, inasmuch as it is the most practicable medium of payment for the goods and materials which combatant nations must buy from others to carry on a conflict. Analysts, therefore have wondered just what the world position is in this respect as European statesmen debate the question of war and peace as a result of the crisis over the future of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

While the United States supply is the largest on record, other nations have sizeable reserves. Great Britain, the last official statement shows, has yellow metal worth $3,950,000,000, France $2,425,000,000, Italy $210,000,000, Japan $162,000,000, Germany $29,000,000 and Czechoslovakia $90,000,000.

The German official sattement fails to show about $45,000,000 in gold which was in Austrian coffers at the time that country was merged with the Reich last March. It is estimated Russia has $1,000,000,000 but official figures are lacking.

In addition, the total of foreign short term funds held in the United States and liable to quick transfer back to the countries of their origin in the form of gold in case of war has been estimated by bankers at approximately $2,000,000,000. No division of this "hot money" total by nations has been possible. Another $7,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000, it was asserted, was invested in American securities.

Should war break out abroad various courses are open to the governments. It has been suggested that the one most likely would be for each to take over the balance held by its nationals in this country, supposedly remunerating them in their own currency. It seems certain, Wall Streeters held, that much purchasing of material, especially foodstuffs, would ensue and that a very large portion of the foreign funds here for refuge would remain in this country in payment for goods.

May Sell Foodstuffs

While the Neutrality Act prohibits our selling actual weapons and war materials to combatant nations, foods and other raw materials which this country can supply are likely to be exempt from its provisions. The necessity of using foreign balances already accumulated here is pointed by the fact that the Johnson Act makes it illegal for Americans to hold in the United States any new obligations of countries now in default in their debts to the United States. Many European nations come within this category.

Much of the gold that has rushed here in the last month or so has been in payment for goods or services, bankers pointed out, estimating the excess of American exports for the first seven months of the year at more than $700,000,000. That gold, therefore, is no further subject to foreign call. An additional sum has come in as a result of the operation of foreign stabilization funds in an effort to uphold their currencies. It, likewise, represents closed transactions.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The pound sterling has fallen below what is still called parity with the dollar. In other words, so many people have been selling sterling and buying dollars that for a pound you can now obtain less than the traditional, but inconvenient, sum of four dollars, eight six and two thirds cents. Sterling has been sold not because of doubt in its stability, but because so many people have decided that the safest protection from the storms which threaten Europe is to put their available money into American bank accounts, or buy American gilt-edged securities, or even just buy gold.

It seems to have been expected by those engaged in these operations that the British Exchange Equalization Account would man a strong line of defense to prevent sterling slipping below $4.8666. As this point was reached sales of sterling declined. But the old parity point was passed without protest from the Account, and pressure was then renewed, with no apparent second line of defense, at which the authorities could be relied on to cry halt.

Pressure to Buy Dollars

Throughout the period of pressure to buy dollars (now longer than a month) the British Account has sold dollars and bought sterling, and at the same time has sold gold which has been shipped to America. Streams of gold are flowing to the United States from both the Old World and the Far East.

There's an interesting contrast in the attitudes of the continental authorities to the demand of hoarders for gold and the attitude of the American authorities in the 1933 crisis. In the United States it was made illegal to hold gold in private possession. In Europe, with the exception of England, central banks are turning out a waistcoat-pocket size gold bar which can be hoarded by those unable to put down sufficient money to buy a standard bar.

The British iron and steel industry is resisting pressure from consumers for a reduction in prices. Present prices, scheduled to remain in force until the end of the year, were fixed toward the end of 1937 when consumption was still high, and production was touching new records monthly.

The high prices then fixed froze out many consumers, spreading depression cut down new orders, and production is consequently falling lower each month. The industry is now resisting pressure for lower prices on the ground that with capacity only partially utilized, operating costs per ton have risen, and prices ought therefore to be increased rather than decreased!

Effects of Price-Fixing

Turn from capital-goods industries to consumers-goods industries. The annual fixing of milk prices by the Milk Marketing Board (a producers body) and the Central Milk Distributive Committee, has resulted in an increase in average price throughout the country both for liquid milk and for milk for manufacture. This is the milk industry's contribution to solve the much publicized problem of British milk consumption. British milk remains higher priced than milk in other European countries, and consumption of liquid milk per head remains lower. So put up the price of milk!

Both iron and steel industry, and milk industry, have full benefit of self-government under the wing of Parliamentary powers to control competition, regulate the foreigner, fix prices. The answer of both industries to low public consumption of their wares is to raise or attempt to raise prices. It is so much easier to do this than to attempt any drastic reorganization which would enable the industry to satisfy consumers desires more cheaply and efficiently, or to run the risks of lowering prices in order to stimulate demand.

Standard of Living

The reaction of these two industries, to take merely the incidents which happen to come to hand at the moment, is typical of a condition of economic society commented on by Mr. N. F. Hall in a memorandum prepared for the League of Nations: "Preliminary Investigation Into Measures of a National or International Character for Raising the Standard of Living."

A higher standard of living can only be obtained through larger consumption and larger production. You cannot use more goods unless you produce them, and you cannot remain in business producing goods unless you can find someone to consume them. To raise the standard of living nations should concern themselves much more with stimulating consumption and production in the most efficient way than with protecting producers from the risks of their business, encouraging monopolies at the expenses of higher prices, securing maximum employment in disregard of maximum production and consumption.

Mr. Hall wants more research to determine at what points in the economic structure of incomes and prices, production and consumption, government intervention may most successfully be made—not to increase security or decrease risk, or prevent competition, or increase employment—but to raise the standard of living.

Boom Based on Building

The problem is well illustrated by the history of England in the last period of prosperity. The British trade boom was said to be based on a building boom. The reason a building boom was possible, was that would-be house purchasers found that as a result of low prices for imported foodstuffs they had money to spare after buying what they thought necessary food. A long and highly prosperous period was stimulated throughout most of British economy as a consequence of a reduction in the cost to consumers of some of their primary needs.

Throughout the same period the government was adopting a number of measures involving some degree of self-government for industry in order to increase the prosperity of producers of various goods. Because of these measures consumers have been paying more than they needed to for a wide range of commodities, of which two have been mentioned above—milk and iron and steel—and many others have been discussed from time to time in this column.

The conclusion pointed to by Mr. Hall's memorandum is that governments should consider which method is likely to do most to raise the standard of living: to protect producers, grant them some degree of monopoly, isolate them from risks, and assure prizes to all; or to stimulate consumption in order to attain at least a minimum standard of physiological living for the masses of the people.

Lead Price Is Advanced To 5c. Pound at New York

NEW YORK (AP)—War prospects and consequent speculative buying of non-ferrous metals brought a sharp price rise in lead.

Two leading companies, American Smelting & Refining Company, and St. Joseph Lead Company, advanced the price of lead .10 of a cent a pound, making the new price at New York 5 cents a pound. This is the highest since last Dec. 16, when the price dropped from 5 cents to 4.75 cents, low for 1937.

Lead was 4 cents on May 27 this year and until June 22, when the price turned upward. Last change was from 4.75 cents to 4.90 cents July 6.

Retail Business Above Last Week, Under a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—General retail buying this week continued at last week's "faster pace," although weather conditions in some sections slowed fall shopping, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Sales at many leading centers of distribution surpassed a week ago, with gains running from 2 to 8 per cent, the credit agency said. For the country as a whole, however, volume averaged 4 to 7 per cent under last year.

"New England chalked up one of the best comparisons, raising totals above last year by 3 to 10 per cent. Temperatures were somewhat higher in the East, slower turnover in some important cities broadening the decrease in the region to 3 to 7 per cent. In the South, despite a slight expansion in buying, the year's drop remained at 2 to 8 per cent.

"Sales percentages in the Middle West benefited from comparison with a poor week last year, when an infantile paralysis epidemic kept schools closed and customers away from stores in some cities. Cool weather was also a factor in reducing this week's sales decrease from 1937 to 2 to 9 per cent.

"As Summer temperatures again prevailed in the Southwest, the spread below last year widened slightly to 3 to 7 per cent. Heavy attendance at State fairs helped to improve retail volume in the Northwest, averages going above 1937 by 1 to 5 per cent.

"With labor disputes still putting a damper on distribution, Pacific Coast trade was able to make little progress despite a marked upturn in country districts; sales stayed below last year by 5 to 12 per cent.

"The stronger consumer demand for fall merchandise showed no signs of slackening," the agency added.

"Purchasing of women's apparel and house furnishings again dominated retail volume.

"Specialty shops continued to report better comparisons than department stores, a trend to higher-priced merchandise being evident in apparel and other lines.

"Automobile dealers displaying samples of new models reported advance orders running close to or above last year's level."

Despite maintaining of the "faster pace" in retail lines, wholesale trade found buyers wary.

"War clouds cast a shadow over domestic markets, causing producers and distributors to proceed more cautiously in making commitments, despite growing evidence of gains in consumer purchasing power and actual buying," the agency reported.

"More reluctant than in the previous week to anticipate future requirements, buyers (in wholesale markets) requested spot delivery on most orders.

"Replenishment needs provided sufficient volume, however, to prevent any widening of the margin of decrease under last year, the drop being estimated at 3 to 12 per cent."

Railroad Revenues In August 13 P. C. Below 1937 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that preliminary reports from 92 Class I carriers showed they had estimated operating revenues of $254,953,136 in August compared with $293,019,119 in August, 1937, and $381,834,632 in August, 1930.

The 92 reporting railroads, the association said, represent 81.5 per cent of total operating revenues of Class 1 carriers.

Operating revenues of the 92 railroads in August were 13 per cent below those for August, 1937, and 33.2 per cent below August, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 92 railroads amounted to $203,722,893 compared with $234,167,863 in August, 1937, and $291,716,095 in August, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $30,102,258 compared with $34,555,238 in August, 1937, and $56,833,248 in August, 1930.

Excess Reserves Get Big Boost in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The huge influx of foreign gold boosted the idle funds of American banks $100,000,000 to a total of $3,130,000,000 in the week ended September 14.

The Federal Reserve Board said the increase in the lendable excess reserves of the banks was due largely to an increase of $184,000,000 in this country's gold stock.

The report did not, however, show the effect of the Treasury's $700,000,000 borrowing operation, which will reduce excess reserves by almost an equal amount in the next report.

Industrial Research Men To Meet Sept. 23-24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A review of current industrial research problems and progress being made in the laboratories in behalf of business will be given at the Fall meeting of the Industrial Research Institute at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., Sept. 23-24, Maurice Holland, acting executive of the institute, announced. The institute is an affiliate of the National Research Council.

Reports on progress of surveys now being conducted by the institute on the construction and control of research budgets, problems of personnel and organization, and committee recommendations will also be discussed. Robert B. Colgate, vice-president in charge of research for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company and chairman of the institute's executive board, will preside.

Takes Higher Post

Donald Gordon

Appointed Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada to succeed J. A. C. Osborne, resigned.

Gordon Appointed As Deputy Governor Of Bank of Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The retirement of J. A. C. Osborne as deputy governor of the Bank of Canada and the appointment of Donald Gordon, secretary of the bank, to succeed him have been announced.

Mr. Osborne, who resigned as secretary of the Bank of England to come to Canada in December, 1934, when the Bank of Canada was being organized, presented his resignation to the board of directors at a meeting here on Monday and it was accepted with regret.

When Mr. Osborne joined the bank in 1934 the Order-in-Council relating to his appointment provided for a five-year term of office but indicated that he might return to London at an earlier date if circumstances permitted. It was understood that for personal reasons he felt it necessary to return to England.

Mr. Gordon entered the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1916. In 1926 he became assistant chief accountant and in 1930 he was made assistant manager of the Toronto branch. Since February, 1935, he has been secretary of the Bank of Canada.

Montgomery Ward's Profit Has Slump

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported net profit for the six months ending July 31 totaled $5,139,526 compared with $9,049,644 the corresponding 1937 period. Ward's fiscal year ends January 31.

After providing for class "A" dividends, this was equivalent to 85 cents a common share outstanding compared with $1.60 a year ago.

Net sales for the period totaled $182,534,888, a decrease of 6.75 per cent compared with the first half of 1937.

August Building Total Is Largest Since July 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern states during August reached the highest volume since July, 1937, F. W. Dodge Corporation reported. The volume for the month totaled $313,141,000, representing a gain of 12 per cent over August, 1937, and an increase of 30 per cent over July of this year.

Increases were recorded for both privately financed and publicly financed projects over the preceding month, and the construction total for August in nine out of 15 districts ran ahead of the corresponding district totals of August, 1937.

In all 15 districts, August residential contracts ran ahead of August, 1937, and produced the largest national residential total since April, 1937. Residential awards for the month amounted to $99,632,000, being a 36 per cent increase over August of last year and a 13 per cent increase over July of this year.

Since the volume of small-house construction began to increase over last year as early as last May, and since total residential building was 7 per cent over last year in July, the August record was a continuation and confirmation of a definite upward trend.

The new Federal public works program made itself felt in the August total for public works and utilities, amounting to $125,093,000, which was 40 per cent ahead of the August, 1937, figure and 60 per cent ahead of the July, 1938, figure. Non-residential building, with an August total of $87,316,000, ran 20 per cent ahead of the preceding month, although it lagged 26 per cent behind the total for August, 1937.

August totals by important areas this year and last compared as follows:

	1938	1937
New England	$6,656,000	$6,433,000
Metropolitan N. Y. & No. N. J.	17,812,000	13,768,000
Upstate N. Y.	2,187,000	1,699,000
Middle Atlantic	14,959,000	11,679,000
Southeast	9,897,000	6,979,000
Pittsburgh	2,416,000	2,364,000
Cleveland	5,249,000	4,348,000
Cincinnati	5,461,000	3,948,000
Detroit Area	8,389,000	3,738,000
Chicago	7,111,000	6,035,000
St. Louis	4,264,000	2,902,000
New Orleans	1,542,000	1,537,000
Minneapolis	2,363,000	1,814,000
Kansas City	3,345,000	2,307,000
Texas	7,081,000	3,897,000

New Life Insurance In August 21.6 P. C. Under 1937 Month

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in August was 21.6 per cent below the same month of 1937, while the total for the first eight months of this year was 23.3 per cent less than for the same period last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents disclosed in its monthly report to the Department of Commerce.

The report aggregates the new paid-for business of 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

The August 1938 total was $550,960,000 against $703,123,000 in the same month last year. For the first eight months, the total was $4,764,181,000 compared with $6,208,000 in the same months last year.

State Ownership of Power Units, N. Y. Official Urges

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—State Controller Morris S. Tremaine urged today State manufacture of power for private distribution as "the most practical way of getting a reduced cost to the consumer." At the same time Mr. Tremaine, frequently mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for Governor, said that "the profit motive develops business much more rapidly than the rather cumbersome method often adopted by public entities."

"It probably is wise for the State to own and control its water power," he added, "but the State should not, by Constitution, prohibit the leasing of its facilities if such leasing should prove to be the most practical way of developing water power for the best interest of the people as a whole."

May Be Political Issue

Mr. Tremaine's views, in contrast to those of certain other Democratic leaders, were expressed in a speech prepared for delivery before the Empire State Gas and Electric Association and came with the approach of a State election campaign in which future water power development is expected to be a major issue.

The issue was magnified by the defeat in the Republican-controlled Constitutional Convention of a Democratic proposal, advocated by Governor Lehman, former Governor Alfred E. Smith and others, which would have guaranteed State ownership and control of the Niagara and St. Lawrence River water power resources. Several Democratic supporters helped to defeat the measure after an amendment was inserted to permit leasing of power sites to private companies for up to twenty-year periods. They claimed the amendment "cut the heart" out of the measure.

Mr. Tremaine, a delegate to the convention, paid tribute to the private companies for their pioneering development of water power, particularly the Niagara Falls Power Company, which, he said, "set a pace for the rest of the country."

Would Have State Lease Power

Then he pointed out that "it now seems to be the established policy of the State to own its water-power rights forever in the belief that the people have an inherent right and that this right should never be sold."

"If we are to maintain this policy, and it seems possible that the State will," he said, "it also appears that the State should not adopt the policy of a 'dog in the manger' and tie up this valuable property, but should do something about it in a practical and definite way." He said the power of the St. Lawrence "could be developed by the State, using its credit because of the extremely low rate at which it can borrow money, compared to the high rate that commercial entities would have to pay."

"But if this power should be developed," the Controller declared, "it seems to me the government should go no further than to build the initial plants and lease the power to distributors with proper safeguards, as the cheapest and most practical way of getting a reduced cost to the consumer.

Asks "Honest Bookkeeping"

"It is my belief that the distribution of this power by the State itself would be far more expensive," he continued, "than is done under State regulation by those companies that are equipped not only to handle the power but which already own the house-to-house connections."

Declaring that most public discussions of the power problem "generated much more heat than light," Mr. Tremaine continued that "it may be that both sides of this controversy have sinned and probably have been sinned against."

"However that may be, the people have been euchered out of cheap electricity for a generation or more because the problem has not been tackled in a realistic and practical manner and along sound business lines."

He termed "honest bookkeeping" an important factor in discussion of the question and said "to make honest competition, if a municipal plant should be developed, it should charge the same rate as that permitted (private companies) by the Public Service Commission and the saving, if any, should be shown in the balance sheet."

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Protection For Security Owners
Against "Neglect Losses"

Watching the securities calendar is a hazardous task for those who are not organized, or are too busy, to watch systematically, continually. Bonds may be called; rights of various kinds, such as conversion privileges, may be authorized—the date goes by unnoticed, and the owners of the securities suffer substantial losses.

Our Custodianship service offers a convenient way to guard against such costly oversights.

Our organized, systematized, continuous watch for coming transactions affecting securities affords a means of furnishing information to our Custodian customers in time to avoid losses.

Several other useful services are included in our Custodianship, for example, safeguarding documents; collecting coupons, interest, dividends and other income; buying or selling securities on order; keeping a careful account for income tax purposes.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3⅜s '43-'40 reg	108.1	108.1	108.1
5 4s '54- 44	112.30	112.30	112.30
6 3¼s '47- '45	105.3	105.3	105.3
7 3¼s '49- '46	107.10	107.6	107.6
210 2¼s '52- '49	100.20	100.15	100.15
191 2¼s '52- '50	100.25	100.15	100.15
3 2¼s '60- '55	102.17	102.17	102.17
8 2¼s '63- '58	100.26	100.22	100.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47- '42	104.5	104.5	104.5

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¼s '44- '42	103.10	103.10	103.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	37½	37½	37½
3 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109	109	109
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	46½	45½	45½
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103	103
7 Am Int 5½s '49	98	97½	97½
46 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113	113
21 Am T & T 3¼s '66	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
8 Am T & T 3¼s '61	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96½	96½
11 Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	95¾	95¾
12 AT&SF 4s '95	103	102¾	102¾
11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99	98¾	98¾
1 ACL cit 4s '52	87	87	87
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	25	25	25
1 Atl Gu &WI 5s '59	50	50	50
16 B&O rfg 6s '95	17	17	17
12 B&O 1st 5s '48	42	41¾	42
1 B&O 5s '96 P	16	16	16
12 B&O cv 4½s '60	13	12½	12½
7 B&O 4s '48	41½	41⅜	41⅜
6 B&OMPLE&WV '41	36	36	36
1 B&O 4s T C '59	30	30	30
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
11 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	97¾	97¾	97¾
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	92½	91¾	91¾
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	8½	8½	8½
1 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	106¼	105¾	106¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	71	71	71
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	27½	27¼	27¼
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	117½	117⅜	117⅜
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	112½	112½	112½
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Can Pac 5s '44	95	94½	94½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	76¾	76¾	76¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	79½	79½	79½
2 Centrex 4½s '47 ww	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	8⅜	8	8
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	46	46	46
1 Ce Pac 5s '60	64	64	64
1 Ce Pac 1st 4s '49	76	75	73¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	87	87	87
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	93	93	93
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	117⅛	113¾	113¾
6 Chi&Ill 5s '51	173¼	173¼	173¼
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	7¾	7½	7½
6 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	14½	14½	14½
3 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	3¼	3	3
12 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
6 CRI&P 4s '88	37	37	37
5 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	107	106⅞	106⅞
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	103¼	103	103¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	88¾	88	88
32 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '52	67⅛	67	67
2 Childs Co 5s '43	51⅜	51½	51½
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	91¾	91½	91½
2 Columbia G 5s'52May	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
55 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	102¾	102½	102⅝
17 Com'l Cred 2¾s'51	104¾	104¾	104⅞
14 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	103¾	103½	103½
22 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108¼	107⅞	108
22 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	102½	101¾	101¾
34 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	102½	102¼	102¼
50 Comwl Ed cv3½s 51wi	108	108	108
1 Conn RR 4½s '51st	101½	101½	101½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	102	102	102
6 Con Oil 4½s '51	103	103	103
1 Consum Pr 3¼s '66	95¼	95	95
4 Container 5s '46	105¾	105¼	105¼
3 Crown Will 6s '51	30½	30	30
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	45	45	45
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	46½	45	45
1 Del & Hud 7s '43	11	10½	11
1 D & R G 4s '36	3½	3½	3½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 D & R G West 5s '78	111¾	111	111
2 Det Ed 4s '65	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Dul Missab&I 3½s '62	105¾	105	105
7 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	11	11	11
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	11	10½	10½
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	38	38	38
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	103¾	104	103¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	104	104	104
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	63½	63½	63½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5	5¼	5¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	104¾	104½	104½
5 Gen M Accept 3s '46	104¾	104½	104½
13 Gen M Accept 3¼s'51	51	50	50
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Goodrich 6s 45	104½	104	104
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	74	74	74
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	87½	87¾	87¾
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	78	78	78
1 Gt Nor Nor 4s'46 H	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Gulf St Util 4s'66	28¾	28¼	28¼
11 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	46½	46	46
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	13¾	13¼	13¼
9 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 Ill Cen 4s'53	34	33½	33½
4 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	36½	36½	36½
13 IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107½	107½	107½
2 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	51	50¾	50¾
21 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	12¼	12	12
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	68¾	67½	67½
9 Int Hydro El 6s'44	45	45	45
9 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	83½	83	83½
2 Int Paper 6s'55	88	88	88
1 Int Paper 5s'47	100	100	100
26 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	58	56½	56½
5 Int T&T 4½s'52	62	60½	62
5 Int T&T 5s '55	92½	92½	92½
1 JonesdLaughSt4½s'61	63	63	63
4 K C Southern 5s '50	67	66	66
7 K C South 3s '50	106½	106¼	106¼
13 K C Term 4s '60	78½	78½	78½
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	51⅜	51½	51½
2 Lac Gas 5½s'58	30¼	30	30
6 Lautaro Nit inc '75	55	56	56
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	125	125	125
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	120½	120½	120½
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	79	79	79
3 Louisv & Nash 5s '69	85	85	85
5 Lou&N 4¼s 2003	98¾	98¾	98⅞
18 Louis & N un 4s '40	81	81	81
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	76	75¼	76
2 Market St Ry 7s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	37½	37½	37½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 M-K-Tex 5s adj 5s '67	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 MoPac 5½s'49	16	15¾	15¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '77F	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15½	15½	15½
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	4¾	4½	4½
84 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	25	23½	23½
4 Mob & Oh 5s '38	21¼	20½	20⅝
15 Mob&Ohio 4½s'77	100¼	99¾	99¾
5 Monongah Ry 4s '60	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	102	102	102
25 MountSt'T&T3¼s '68	29½	29	29
2 Nassau El 4s '51	101	100¾	100¾
22 Nat Dairy 2¾s'51ww	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	107½	107	107
1 Nat Steel 4s '65	123	123	123
3 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	98	97½	98
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	52	51	51
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¼	48	48
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	69⅛	69	69
2 NYC 3¾s '46	48	48	48
2 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56¾	54½	56¾
73 NY Chi & StL 5s '38	38	36¾	36¾
18 NYC&StL 5½s '74A	36½	34	34¾
44 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	61¼	61¼	61¼
10 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102½	102¼	102¼
6 NY Conn 4½s '53	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
3 NY Edis 3½s '65	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	8	8	8
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4	4	4
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	104½	104½	104½
1 NY Tel 4½s s 39	4	4	4
1 NY W&Bost 4½s46	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Niagara Fr PubSP3½s66	92	92	92
2 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	9¾	9½	9½
2 Norf Sou 5s 61A	100	100	100
1 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	64½	62½	62½
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s87	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48st	104⅝	104¼	104¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	104	104	104
2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	115½	115½	115½
4 Ohe Sh Lin gtd 5s46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	102½	102½	102½
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	105⅝	105⅜	105⅛
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	102	102	102
3 Panhandle EPL 4s 52	77½	77½	77½
10 Para Pict 3¼s 47	90	90	90
3 Penn-Dixie 6s 41 A	93	93	93
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
16 Pen P&L 4½s 81	100½	100	100⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	78⅝	78	78⅝
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	75	75	75
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	111½	111½	111½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	40	40	40
6 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	111	111	111
1 PhelpsDodge 3½s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	12½	12½	12½
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
86 Phillips Pet 2s '48	99	99	99
4 PCC&StL 5s '79 A	98½	98½	98½
4 PCC&StL 5s '75 B	55½	55½	55½
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
59 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	68	68	68
5 Reade 4½s '97 A	37½	37½	37½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	10	10	10
1 StL S F 5s '50 B	9	9	9
9 StL S F 4½s '78	8	8	8
16 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 StP E Gr Trk4½s'47	14½	14½	14½
2 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	115½	115½	115½
4 Scioto V&N E 4s '89	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Sea A L 4½ '50 st	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	23	23	23
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	104½	104	104
1 So Kraft 4½s '46	88	88	88
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42¼	42	42
14 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¾	40½	41
7 So Pac 4½s '69	43	43	43
1 So Pac cit 4s '49	80½	49¾	49⅞
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53½	51¼	51¼
7 South Ry 6½s '56	51½	49½	49½
12 South Ry gen 6s '56	68½	68½	68½
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	39⅞	38¾	39¾
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 S W Bell Tel 2½s '64	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
6 Stand Oil N J 2s '61	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
6 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	73	73	73
7 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	108¾	106½	106½
5 Tex Corp 3½s'51	90½	90¼	90¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Third Ave aj 5s'60	6	5⅞	5⅞
3 TideWAsso O 3½s'52	103½	103½	103½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107½	107	107½
4 Union Oil Cal 6s'42	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	110	110	110
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104	103¾	103¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	72	73	73
76 US Steel 3¼s'48	102¾	102¼	102½
1 Utah P&L 5s'44	90	90	90
5 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	103	103	103
10 Wabash 5s'76 B	73¼	73	73
1 Warner Bros 6s'39	72½	72⅛	72⅛
1 Westch Lt 3½s'67	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	20½	20½	20½
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Western Un 5s '51	67	67	67
2 Western Un 5s '60	67	66½	67
1 Western Un 4½s '50	65	65	65
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	86	85½	85½
5 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	104¾	104½	104½
16 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4½s '71	88	88	88
1 Australia 5s '55	101	101	101
8 Australia 4½s '56	97⅞	97	97
1 Belgium 6½s '49	100¼	100¼	100⅛
3 Belgium 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100⅛
5 Berlin City 6½s '50	18	18	18
4 Brazil 8s '41	13⅝	13½	13½
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	75	75	75
2 Brisbane 6s '50	99	99	99
1 Buen A 3s '84	37½	37½	37½
7 Canada 4s '60	107¾	107¼	107¼
7 Canada 3¼s'61	102	102	102
19 Canada 3s '67	96¼	96	96
19 Canada 2¾s'44	100	99½	99½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Chile 6s '60	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	17½	17	17
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	14¼	14¼	14¼
13 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	17	17	17
9 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17⅛	17	17⅛
3 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	54	54	54
24 Cuba 4½s '77	67	67	67
1 Czecho 8s '51	79	79	79
5 Czecho 8s '52	78	78	78
1 Denmark 5½s '55	102	102	102
1 Fiat 7s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 French 7½s '41	100	100	100
10 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	29½	29½	29½
19 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	20½	20¼	20½
19 Ger Govt 7s '49	26	26	26
3 GtConElPJap 7s '44	68	69	69
7 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	50¼	50	50
10 Italy 7s 1951	69	66	66
16 Japan 6½s '65	71⅛	70½	71⅛
1 Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8 Milan City 6½s '52	50¼	50¼	50¾
9 N Sou Wales 5s '58	99	99	99
1 Norway 6s '43	105¾	105¾	105⅝
1 Norway 4½s '63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 Orient Dev 5½s '58	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Prussia 6½s '51	17½	17½	17½
2 Queensld 7s '41	103	103	103
2 Queensld 6s '47	105	105	105
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7½	7½	7½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	6½	6½	6⅝
2 Rome 6½s '52	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18⅝	18½	18⅝
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9 Sax St Mfg 7 7s '45	23½	23½	23½
9 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	21¼	21¼	21¼
9 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	20½	20½	20½
5 Shinyetsu El 6½s '52	51	50	50
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	45¾	45¼	45¾
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	40¾	40¾	40¾
7 UnStlWk 6½s '47A	38½	36½	36½
1 UnStlWk 6½s '51C	36½	36½	36½
1 Warsaw City 7s '58	30	30	30

Total today, estimated, 3,250,000; previous day, 4,512,200; week ago, 3,069,700; year ago, 3,357,650; two years ago, 7,493,000. Jan. 1 to date, estimated, 1,231,855,005; year ago, 2,114,545,050; two years ago, 2,466,008,000.

Retail Radio Sales In August Reduce Spread From 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The volume of retail radio sales in August not only held the four-point gain made in July but climbed slightly further—to within a fraction of 92 per cent—the highest point reached this year in comparison with last year's sales, says Radio Retailing.

This sales performance must be considered as most encouraging, in view of the fact that August is one of the most doubtful radio months of the year. In that month weather and particularly vacations have a decided influence on consumer buying, and it is an established fact that during August selling on the part of many dealers is at lowest ebb.

"Careful study of retailers' sales reports from individual states reveals that a general leveling off of highly contrasting sales curves is in progress," Radio Retailing stated. "It will be recalled that during the early months of the year set sales held up surprisingly well in some states, here and there even staying above the 1937 unit sales. In other states sales dropped drastically and down to rather hopeless levels. Those apparent inconsistencies in sales performance now have disappeared almost entirely."

In considering immediate prospect, Radio Retailing continued, "surprising as it may seem neither low crop prices nor retarded industrial activities can stem the flow of extra set sales in any state where a hot primary campaign has been in progress. Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland are cases in point. With twenty states having important primary elections or political events scheduled for September, it is reasonable to expect that retailers will make thousands of extra set sales as a by-product of political campaigns."

Additional favorable factors for September include the steady but slow rise in industrial employment, probable settlement of the farm price situation, the manufacturers' start of a tremendous sales campaign through heavy advertising and promotions, that are scheduled to gain momentum until the Christmas sales peak is reached.

Collection Ratios Decline On Retail Credit Accounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A decrease in collection ratios on open credit accounts receivable of department stores was reported for July, 1938, amounting to 3.5 per cent from July, 1937, while a loss of 4 per cent was recorded from last June, the Commerce Department announced. An almost steady decline from the corresponding month of the preceding year has occurred since June, 1937, except last November, when no change took place.

Collection ratios were 45.5 per cent for July, 1938, and 45.2 per cent for June, 1938, as compared with 45.1 per cent for July, 1937. The decline from June of this year appears to be in the nature of a seasonal movement, since data for the past four years indicate a similar decrease in open-account collections for July from June.

What Government Might Do in Case Of European War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal officials brushed up today on the Government's vast powers for control of American finances in case of a European war.

They made it plain, however, the extraordinary powers authorized by law would be employed only in a serious emergency and insisted no restrictions would be imposed automatically if war breaks out abroad.

Might Close Exchanges

Besides the authority of the President to embargo shipments of munitions to belligerents under the Neutrality Act, financial agencies of the Government could take the following steps in event of a major war.

1. The Securities Commission could close the stock exchanges for 10 days on its own initiative and for 30 days with the President's approval.

2. The Treasury could impose foreign exchange control to regulate the transfer of funds from and to this country.

3. The Federal Reserve Board could curb speculation by restricting or prohibiting the use of bank credit for margin trading.

4. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has virtually blanket authority to buy securities and to finance other agencies. This could be utilized if foreign holders of American securities tried to liquidate immediately or if foreign governments sequestered American holdings of their nationals to get cash for supplies.

Some officials said the latter device might be used widely because the Johnson Act prohibits war debt defaulters from borrowing any more money here until they pay up.

Exchange Restrictions Likely

A high Treasury official said recently it was likely the Treasury would restrict the buying and selling of foreign currencies to some extent if a European war caused huge international movements of funds.

England and France, allied with this country sinnce 1936 in the tripartite agreement for monetary stabilization, probably would be consulted immediately on the future of that understanding.

To prevent demoralization of the market in event foreign holders of securities attempted to unload precipitately, officials said the Government probably would sponsor formation of an investment pool to buy up the foreign securities. Thus ahe liquidation could be accomplished in an orderly manner.

Foreigners have been sending hundreds of million dollars to the United States in recent weeks in the hope that their wealth would be secure here. In the first two weeks of September, the Treasury bought $276,028,315 worth of gold, indicating about that much foreign money was sent here. The total of foreign-owned securities here has been estimated in excess of $7,600,000,000.

N. Y. City Sells $36,000,000 Bills

NEW YORK (AP)—The City of New York has sold three issues of short term obligations totaling $36,000,000 to 26 banks and trust companies, Comptroller J. D. McGoldrick announced.

The bills range in maturity from November, 1938, to July, 1939, and interest rates vary from .40 to .80 of 1 per cent. Proceeds will be used for current payrolls, city improvement and unemployment relief.

August Canadian Auto Output Off

OTTAWA (CP)—With most automobile manufacturers preparing to turn out new models, production in August fell off to a low point for the year to date, amounting to 6,452 units against 9,007 in July and 10,742 in August, 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

The August output of passenger cars was reported at 3,063 units and commercial vehicles at 3,389. Of this total, 511 passenger cars and 2,058 trucks were made for sale in Canada, with the balance of 2,552 passenger and 1,331 trucks being intended for export.

K. C. S. Head Reported Negotiating for Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—Harvey Couch, of Pine Bluff, Ark., chairman of the board of the Kansas City Southern Railway, was reported to have conferred with Wall Street banking interests, presumably on the pending plan for merging the K. C. S. with the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad, also a Couch property.

At the K. C. S. office it was said there had been no "new developments" in the consolidation negotiations and it was indicated no official action was likely in the near future. The next meeting of directors is scheduled for October, it was said.

Auto Output Eases; Seven Makers Start 1939 Models

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports said that seven motorcar manufacturers are in production of 1939 models. It placed this week's assemblies at 16,100 against 17,485 last week and 30,150 this week a year ago.

It attributed the decline in assemblies to a strike at the Briggs Manufacturing Company. The shutdown resulted in a shortage of bodies for Plymouth which recently stepped up new model output.

Air Reduction Acquisition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Air Reduction Company on Aug. 17 purchased 75.7 per cent of the stock of the Cuban Oxygen Company, it reported to the SEC this month.

Electric Refrigerator Sales Substantially Below Last Year

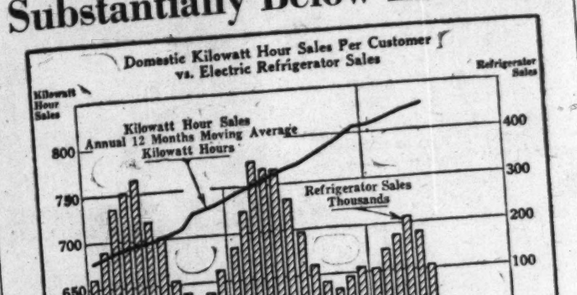

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Increasing use of electric refrigerators has been the most potent factor in stimulating household power sales. While the smaller sales of refrigerators during the recent past are an unfavorable development, a revived demand for these and other appliances is expected next year.

Steers and Hogs Advance in Price; Lamb Prices Drop

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — An increasingly small run of strictly grainfed weighty steers sold strong to 25c higher this week, quality considered. In other words, slightly less desirable steers scaling 1,200 lbs. upward brought the same prices as last week, top resting at 13.35 for about a half dozen loads that carried few cattle as highly finished as last week's bullocks, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Common and medium grades lost a little price ground—about 25c; but the killing quality of these steers turning at $10 downward was hardly on a par with last week's cattle, this tending to soften the decline. Yearlings topped at $12.35, but unable to find enough well-conditioned heavy steers to go around, buyers paid up to $13 for 1,110 lb. averages.

The hog market was again dependable, although receipts were larger. Top went to $9.45, the highest in three weeks; and the closing peak was $9.35. Heavy butchers were scare and the lights that showed up were not very well conditioned. A few loads of 330-450 lb. butchers sold at $7.60-8.25, with 210-270 lb. averages at $9.15-9.30.

The lamb market was sharply lower. Grass lambs, both natives and westerns, lost 60-75c. At the close, strictly choice western lambs were selling at $8. This week's break uncovered a new low on the crop which has become excessively large due to the season's record top of fat lambs, accompanied by a small run of lightweight feeders.

The break in fat lambs discouraged cornbelt finishers wanting thin lambs for winter feeding; and comparatively little was done on feeders either at the markets or at the range. Most fat lambs closed at $7.50-8, the week's extreme top being $8.50. Yearlings shared the fat lamb decline, and sheep ruled weak, most slaughter ewes selling at $2.75-3.50

Bonneville Power Hailed for Chrome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon geologists believe that a once-prosperous Pacific Northwest industry—the mining and processing of chromite—can be revived. Reason for the prediction is the imminence of cheap power from recently completed Bonneville dam.

At present the United States imports 40 per cent of the chromite mined in the world, and has mined little itself in the past two decades.

Oregon miners were busy during the World War supplying demands for armaments. Following the armistice, shipments of chromite ore from foreign countries to plants in the eastern States were at such low rates that the Pacific Northwest could not compete. The availability of surplus electric power and the expanding use of chrome products lead to the belief that plants will rise near the known chromite deposits in Oregon.

Extensive deposits have already ben mined in the southwestern and far eastern counties of the State.

Outlook for the new industry has been given substance by a report issued by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

"In recent years," it reads, "special purpose steels, notably chrome-bearing alloys, are in rapidly increasing demand for the manufacture of the essential parts of modern machines and in making stainless steel with its many uses. With raw materials at hand, and with power for electric furnace radiation on tidewater cheaper than at any other point on the Pacific Coast, Oregon should support a promising chrome industry complete from mines to finished product."

Competing for the market in the Pacific area is ore mined in the Philippines and in New Caledonia.

San Diego Ruling Hits Commissions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO Calif.—Several City Commissioners have resigned as a result of the City Attorney's ruling that persons on the various Commissions, while not in the pay of the municipality, cannot transact business with the city.

The question of whether a Commissioner or his firm may accept city contracts came to a head recently when a Commissioner who is a contractor, bid on a cottage to be erected at one of the city reservoirs.

In the ruling, prepared by Assistant City Attorney H. B. Daniel, it was contended that:

1. Members of the 12 City commissions are officers of the San Diego City Government, and hence are prohibited from doing business with the municipality.

2. Members of six other Commissions, while not technically city officials, should not receive city business as a matter of policy.

Following the publication of the City Attorney's ruling, L. G. Perna, banker; Matthew Gleason, title company officer; Edward C. Hall, and Leon Fish, realtors, submitted their resignations to the city hall. Others are expected.

The City Attorney recommended that in the future, the city purchasing agent before placing any business with a firm should find out whether anyone connected with that company is on any City Commission.

Kansas Gas Industry To Seek RFC Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DODGE CITY, Kan.—The dream of natural gas pioneers, who 20 years ago found this resource in Southwest Kansas, that cheap fuel from the high plains would be linked with the nation's industrial centers, is coming true.

In Kansas alone more than 200 gas wells, each producing daily from 2,000,000 to 12,000,000 cubic feet of fuel, have been completed. The supply of natural gas is larger than the market but development goes on apace. The gas is carried in pipelines to Minnesota and the Great Lakes region. The most recent development is to pipe the gas in a 24-inch pipeline to the iron area in Minnesota.

The project which is the most ambitious of any natural gas distribution system in the area, would be financed by a $20,000,000 loan from the RFC. The loan is opposed by the United Mine Workers on the ground that substitution of natural gas for coal in the iron processing industry would displace miners.

Printers Reject 30-Hour-Week Law

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—A proposed 30-hour-week law for the printing industry lacked approval Sept. 16 of the International Typographical Union in convention here.

Delegates rejected the proposal, calling for five 6-hour days a week submitted by Frank E. Cozzolino of New York, on grounds it provided no maximum work period and no provision to assure acceptance by an employer. They contended the proposition "would have no more effect than a resolution."

The convention voted to eliminate piece or bonus-scale work, and agreed to prohibit new piece-scale contracts or renewal of agreements providing for such work after Jan. 1, 1941.

The typographers refused payment to the American Federation of Labor of an assessment delegates called a "war-chest to fight another branch of organized labor."

Mexican Rail Workers To Have Model Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Besides land set aside for the construction of a new depot, passenger station, and shops for the National Railways of Mexico, there remain some 2,000 small lots suitable for homes, which will be partitioned among railway workers here for the construction of a model colony.

Most of the homes preferred are of the Spanish-Mexican style, low and compact, but with one or two rooms on the second floor, and a balcony.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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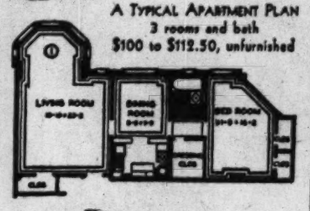
FINE APARTMENTS with all-electric kitchens—Plus convenient services at moderate rates (restaurant, garage, maid service, etc.) Plus a private estate of four acres, beautifully landscaped for the enjoyment of Longwood Towers patrons

A TYPICAL APARTMENT PLAN 3 rooms and bath $100 to $112.50, unfurnished



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T. ROGER KEANE, GENERAL MANAGER, LONGWOOD TOWERS, BROOKLINE

A Fine Address Opposite Harvard Stadium On the Charles — De Luxe 7 and 8 Room Suites

3 ROOM SUITES from $50

Barrington Court

987 Memorial Drive, Cambridge
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BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates. 339 Huntington Ave Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON MASS., 222 Beacon St.—Over Salmagundi restaurant; furnished or unfurnished 2-room kitchenette apt. V. FLOWER, or janitor.

CAMBRIDGE

16-17 FOREST STREET
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"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
2 - 3 - 4 ROOMS

Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

Garrison Hall Apartments

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

SUITES of 1 and 2 rooms with ultra modern kitchenettes and kitchen-dinettes, colored tile bathrooms (tub and showers), steam heat, continuous hot water, refrigeration; sun deck; $30-$60 mo. Selected adult tenants. Resident superintendent, 8 Garrison St., between Copley Sq. and Christian Science church, Boston. KENmore 1980.

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94-102 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass. Beautiful 5 and 6 rooms, breakfast room, 1 and 2 baths, stall showers; fireplaces; 1 apt. furnished; restricted; adults; owner-management. Tel. Beacon 4440.

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1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, 2 and 3 Room Suites

Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.

Rentals from $33 to $60

Restricted tenancy. Adults only.

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One of Brookline's Finest Buildings

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3 Room Kitchenette Suites

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Within walking distance of your office... 3 blocks west of Mass. Ave.... a modern building preferred by business people.

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WELLESLEY, MASS.—Unusual opportunity, 3-room, 1st floor, sunny apt.; owner's home; choice neighborhood; near centre; adults. Wellesley 1527-M.

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MIAMI, Fla.—Garage apartment, 3 rooms, screened porch, shower; cool and clean; adults. 224 N. E. 23 St., Miami, Fla.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—4-room modern apartment; quiet, 2-family house, garage, porch, garden, adults; $80.00. Richmond Hill 2-5408.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beauty salon, well-equipped; good locality; established 11 years. Box X-75, Suite 1556, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., or tel. Hegeman 3-9738.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1. assortment. Big profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Pitchburg S-53, Mass.

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NEW YORK, near World's Fair—Investigate my 6-room, 2-bath, garden apartment; playgrounds, good schools, fine residential section. Lawrence 4627 258th St., Great Neck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS – Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-8 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

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MIAMI, FLA., Flora Villa—Delightfully cool, large rooms comfortably furnished; near First Church. MRS. FLORENCE RUHNKE, 219 N. E. 30th Street.

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Nearly opposite The Mother Church

Lion Turns Up Day Late—Finds He's a Kiwanian

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—Arthur H. Baehr simply got his days and clubs mixed.

He went to a hotel and entered a room where the Lions Club held its weekly luncheon. Paying for his ticket, he ate, sang and talked with others at his table.

After it was over, Mr. Baehr discovered he had eaten with the Kiwanians—the Lions had met the day before.

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BALLET, modern, folk, tap dancing; special adult classes for gymnastic recreation. Regent Studio, Boston and Dorchester, Mass. Tal. 4047.

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GENERAL girl wanted for housework, good home, good pay; near Lake Street. Center Newton 4587.

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YOUNG Christian Scientist for care of child, 3, and some housework in unusually pleasant home. Wel. 1228-M. 11 Sheridan Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; loving care if needed. Longwood 9825.

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FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4600, 853 W 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel Nevins 8-3400.

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New England Cooking with Southern Hospitality

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

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Realtors, 373 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1364.

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IN BEAUTIFUL Duxbury, where taxes are low; 6-acre, all year round residence; can be seen at any time. MRS. E. P. MERLET, West Duxbury.

MARSHFIELD HILLS, Mass.—Charming location commanding an ocean view, seclusion, 9 rooms, all improvements, 12 acres, stable, well financed; priced less than assessed value. Allen W. Dodge, Marshfield, Tel. 7

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BROOKLINE Coolidge Corner, Mass.—Room and board, private family; quiet surroundings; near Beacon St. ASP. 3909.

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BOSTON, 166 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable room in attractive homelike apartment near The Mother Church. Weybrant, Ken. 6060.

BOSTON, 120 Hemenway St., Suite 1—Furnished or unfurnished; private home; light, airy; near The Mother Church. COM. 9339.

BOSTON, Hemenway St. at Gainsboro—If you are looking for an unusually pleasant and comfortable room, call Com. 9795.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Two single, two double rooms recently renovated; pleasant, homelike. COM. 9323.

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BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms meals optional, rate $5 per wk and up. MR. ALPHIN, tel KEN. 1374.

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YOUNG lady available as secretary, secretary-companion or housekeeper-stenographer; much experience, excellent references and pleasing personality. Write Box B-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FREE SONG RECITAL, Sept. 20th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1104 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED, CHORAL SOCIETY.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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at
NEW LOW PRICES
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
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We Sell and Apply the Genuine Genasco
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Famous for Good Food
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SARASOTA FORT MYERS
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Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
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The Christian Science Monitor

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Vegetables
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DAYTONA BEACH

More Than Ever
Most for Your Money!
52nd ANNIVERSARY SALE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
120 VOLUSIA AVENUE

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BRAYTON-COLE DRUG CO., Inc.
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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
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Notary Public
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Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
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JACKSONVILLE

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GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
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"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You.

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
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The Smartest Fabric of the Season!
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Sears
Will Save You Money
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We Invite You to
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MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
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N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist
Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

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BEAUTY SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
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AIR CONDITIONED
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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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We sincerely strive to make
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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TITLE COMPANY
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To cover every need
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Owner-Management V. Ed. Lambert

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Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
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Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

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Innerspring Mattresses
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Brown & Stokes Inc.
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MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
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DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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419 Main Street Phone 2707

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"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

BUY YOUR **ICE** FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR BEAR EMBLEM

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
809-805 FLORIDA AVENUE

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201 E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

When you think of Real Estate
Think of
H. D. Van Vronken
Associated With
King & Fisher, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
MORTGAGES—LOANS
CITIZENS BUILDING PHONE 4208
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Hanry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5789

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE SPECIALIZE on period reproductions. See the beautiful ensemble groupings in color combinations that will add charm to your home

WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE COMPANY
MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 465 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marnez Shop Millinery
Exclusive Agents
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

PLUMBING and HEATING
M. O. SECKINGER
We Specialize in Crane Co. Material
Phone 3-3735 412 Whitaker St.

BARRETT BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRADUATE BEAUTICIANS
Permanent Waving
Special Undine Wireless Permanent
141 BULL STREET Phone 6919

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Marlen Shop Ready-to-Wear Savannah, Ga.
Gowns 235 BULL STREET TELEPHONE 4396

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ABBOTT - KNIGHT
DRY CLEANING
MOUNTAIN CITY
LAUNDRY
207 Cox Ave. Phone 7000

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

PET DAIRY
Grade "A"
Pasteurized Milk
Pet Ice Cream
DIAL 6131

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
BOOTS MENDED
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Goth. 8149
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

Bonefaas
Batavia Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

SEE NEXT PAGE

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Boethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

BOEKHANDEL JOH. GERNER
(Bookseller)
Levering van Schoolboeken voor
H. B. S.—Gymnasium—Lyceum, enz.
School - agenda's Cahiers
Overtoom 340 K. du Jardinstraat 78
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21775

D. STROOMENBERGH Jr.
(Garden Architect)
Tuin — Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z. Tel. 21121

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

WILLEM SLOOT
— ETSEN —
— SCHILDERSTUKKEN —
— ENCADREMENTEN —
P. C. Hooftstraat 128 Tel. 23953

OOSTERBEEK
Near Arnhem

OOSTERBEEK-HOOG
Annastraat 1, near ARNHEM
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round. Central heating, running water. Garden. Close to trams and woods. Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

Brandstoffenhandel
A. H. DE ROO
FAHRENHEITSTRAAT 253
TELEFOON 33.71.17
GIRO 37385
(FUEL)

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 394544

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN? — **BREURE** OPBELLEN!! FUEL **33.38.10**

MAISON "DICKY"
Haute Couture—Modes
Parysche Diploma's
Mej. A. L. HEMMES
ANTONIE HEINSIUSSTR. 21
den HAAG. Tel: 551770

RED-TAX
11-72-12
DEN HAAG
TAXI'S

COURT JEWELLERS
Hof Juweliers
FIRMA SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel: 11 41 44 The Hague

MRS. *L. Bekker* FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat - Tel. 331126

IGEN HULP & GRAF HAAF
Prinsestr. 11
Levensmiddelen. Provisions.
Tel.: 11 21 74
(5 lynen)

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A. B.
Drottninggatan 72-78—Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 Stockholm
Kungsgatan 40 Göteborg

Teneriffa Magasinet
Real Laces
Biblioteksgatan 5 Tel. 20 46 23
Quality Foods—Superior Service
WILHELM OLIN
Karlaplan-Lützengatan
Orders filled by mail to any part of Sweden.
Phone: "WILHELM OLIN"
BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

C. Rolff & Co.
Koppar, Bleck, och Platslageri
COPPER and ELECTRO-PLATE
Fleminggatan 21 Tel. 533127, 502718
The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

PETER HUBER
Herren-und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen : Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21. Tel. 40.058.

FRAU L. MEIER
EPICERIE 8% Liga M.
Tel. 30.144 GROCERY
Sempacherstrasse 23.

SCHIRME
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. MARKEN
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

Pelze
B. ELSE A. G.
Spalenberg 20 Tel. 47.021
(Furs)

BERNE

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
28 KRAMGASSE

FIRST CLASS
MILLINERY
VOLKMANN-REINHARD
Schwanengasse 4

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

THALYSIA
Korsette und Büstenhalter
Frau A. Steiger, Gutenbergstr. 9
CORSETS

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

All Sorts of **BOOKS**
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne
ED. MEYER-v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.331

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10. Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Hotelgasse 8 Tel. 34.281

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking-Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

MISS BIGLER
teaches English
Tel. 35.252
42 Bubenbergstr. 42

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZOLE
Tel. Burgdorf 591
Coal—Wood—Benzine, etc.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

H. Baumann-Jeanneret
3 BOULEVARD GEORGES FAVON
votre fournisseur
Meubles : acier et bois
Fournitures de bureaux
OFFICE FURNITURE

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28 Rue de Carouge Tel. 42.046
(Porkbutcher)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 8 Tel. 21.348

NEUCHATEL

A la Belette
12 Rue du Seyon Tel. 52.016
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Fenner
Rathausbrücke
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Samte, Garnituren
Silk and Wool Materials
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1

H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets, Travelling Rugs

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.447 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

GRIEDER
Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens, Swiss Knitwear
GRIEDER & Co.
ZURICH
Lucern St. Moritz

ELSI BEGUELIN
Haute Mode
WINTER AUSSTELLUNG
Bederstrasse 94 Tel. 59.120
MILLINER

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZÜRICH 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Rindermarkt

KOKS—KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
FERD. LENDI A. G.
Zürich, Seefeldstr. 5 Tel. 20.983
(FUEL)

F. WILLY SCHURTER
Limmatquai 94 Rudolf Mosse Haus
Zürich 1 Tel. 27.412
Dresses for Town and Sportwear
Hand-knitted Dresses and Jumpers
Scarves—Latest Styles

Wasch- und Feinglätterei
Frau A. MEIER-MEIER
Seefeldstrasse 203—Tel. 47.648
Gegründet 1870
(LAUNDRY)

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15. Tel. 46 415
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty), Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 95 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

GEO. WOOLLEY & Co.
Noted for
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
Home Made PICKLES a Speciality
We Stock: Heinz Food Products
Rumford Baking Powder
F-8 COMMERCIAL RD. (opp. City Market)
Phone 22493

The Estcourt Butchery
Family Butchers
QUALITY and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons. Twin Streams Butter
Stall 12, City Market Phone 20221

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furniture Manufacturers and Shop Fitters
Inspection Invited at Our Retail Showrooms
537 West St. Phone 26078

Grocers and General Dealers
Loudon Bros.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 WEST STREET

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision.
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333 WEST STREET
Phone 25321—Residence 22923

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Orders taken for any
Handmade Garments
Principals: MISS IVY YOUNG
MISS DOREEN SCOTT
21 Chester House (next to Ansteys)
West St. Phone 26066

Winton's
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up-to-Date in All Men's Apparel. Moderately Priced.
376 West Street Phone 25289

Stalls 37 and 37 A
Durban City Market
and at 3 Umhlanga Rocks Road
Durban North. Phone 61879.
FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.
Proprietor: C. S. COCKERTON

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery and Catering
Reception Room for Hire.
204 CHURCH STREET PHONE 2639

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

Malcolmson & Paterson
Estate and Insurance Agents
Builders and Contractors
COMPANY SECRETARIES
Members of the Real Estate Agents Institute. To Buy, Build or Sell Property, See Us
We are here to serve and advise you.
Ph. 33/5878 Maritime House,
33/5879 Cor. Loveday and Main Sts., Johannesburg

VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St.
Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. Phone
115 Fox Street 33-7855

Telephone 23-3472
Cranko Typewriter Co.
Typewriter Specialists
Direct Importers of Genuine Factory Rebuilt Typewriters
Underwood, Remington, Royal, etc.
Stockists of:—
New and Used Typewriters
Ribbons, Carbons and Supplies
Expert Repairs and Maintenance
PERMANENT BUILDINGS
92 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg

ADIE & CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Specializing in Outsizes
Corner of Jeppe and Joubert Streets

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggelen and L. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN and PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

JUNE'S AND O. K. LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg

Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
-BRANCHES-
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Speciality.
Ask for illustrated Catalogue and Price List.
96 Pritchard St.
62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St.
P. O. Box 6818

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
(EST. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL
179-181 West St. and 164 Smith St., Durban
Phone 23785
225 Commercial Rd., Maritzburg
Phone 4189
Good Used Cars

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285 Church Street Phone 4110

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient service available at all times, including Sundays.
Stockists of Tires, Tubes and all motor spares. Reasonable prices.
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

"KULZ"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
We are stockists for Max Factor's Beauty Preparations
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries St.
Bourke Trust Buildings
Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLeod & Co.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43 THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

YOU GET A GOOD DEAL AT HENWOODS

China and Glass Ware—Builders' Hardware—Tools—Coal, Gas and Electric Stoves—Stewart-Warner Refrigerators—Washing Machines.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street
PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

DOBBS BROS., LTD.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH
MANLY Telephone YU 1076

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW6268

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
Callaghan House, 393 George Street
SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

Swedish Arts and Crafts
9 King's Cross Road
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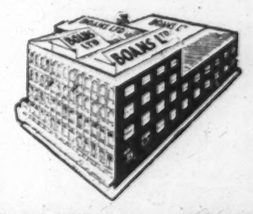
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

High Jinks From the Spewacks and MGM

The Chaser (MGM)—Ambulance chasing lawyer who collects huge damages on fake accidents is caught up in his own crookedness by girl investigator for a traction company. Investigator falls for shyster, who ends up by tricking the tractioners—thus advancing once more the favorite Hollywood fallacy that two (or a dozen) wrongs make a right. Fast but not highly original. Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morriss, Lewis Stone, Nat Pendleton, Jack Mulhall, Irving Bacon.—Adults and young people.

Four's a Crowd (Warners)—At times it looks like four characters lost in a plot. Smart-alecky editor crusades against multimillionaire broker and then tries to get himself hired as the broker's press agent. Complications arise over (1) the fact that the editor's publisher is in love with the tycoon's granddaughter; (2) tycoon's habit of turning loose a pack of great Danes when editor appears on his estate; (3) girl reporter who happens to be in love with editor. Affairs are ironed out after some humor and several automobile chases. Not the least of the unsolved probems is how the newspaper came out all this time. Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Patric Knowles, Rosalind Russell, Walter Connolly.—Adults and young people.

Meet the Girls (20th-Fox)—First in the Big Town Girls series, this is a mediocre and sometimes distasteful comedy with a touch of intrigue. Two girls stow away on a Pacific liner and become involved in jewel thieving. One of those films which should be given third place on a double feature. June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen, Ruth Donnelly.—Adults.

My Lucky Star (20th-Fox)—Not so strong in other departments as her previous films, Sonja Henie's latest still has Miss Henie and her skates. This combination presides over the most original ice ballet she has recorded for the films—"Alice in Wonderland." Sonja plays a skater who acts as campus mannequin for a swank New York department store. Suspicion on the part of the store manager's wife places the principals in perilous waters from which they are extricated by an ice carnival in the department store's remodelled fifth floor. Unimportant but entertaining. Joan Davis, Cesar Romero, Buddy Ebsen and Billy Gilbert contribute considerably to the fun. Richard Greene, Arthur Treacher, George Barbier, Louise Hovick.—Family.

Sons of the Legion (Paramount)—Lynne Overman's boys can't join the Sons of the Legion because their father was dishonorably discharged on a frame-up after the World War. Strictly juvenile in content, treatment and audience appeal, showing how the S. A. L. draws boys from all classes and makes junior Legionnaires of them. Tim Holt, Donald O'Connor, Elizabeth Patterson, William Frawley.—Family.

Three Loves Has Nancy (MGM)—Pungently amusing lines from Bella and Samuel Spewack, deft playing by the entire cast and direction by Richard Thorpe make this a bright, amusing screen farce. It's about the little Southern gal whose sincerity and good cooking knock a world-weary New York author and an alcoholic New York publisher galley west. Perhaps slightly drawn out, the incidents of the story maintain humor and pace most of the day. The best farce so far this season. Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery, Franchot Tone, Guy Kibbee, Claire Dodd, Reginald Owen, Cora Witherspoon.—Adults and young people.

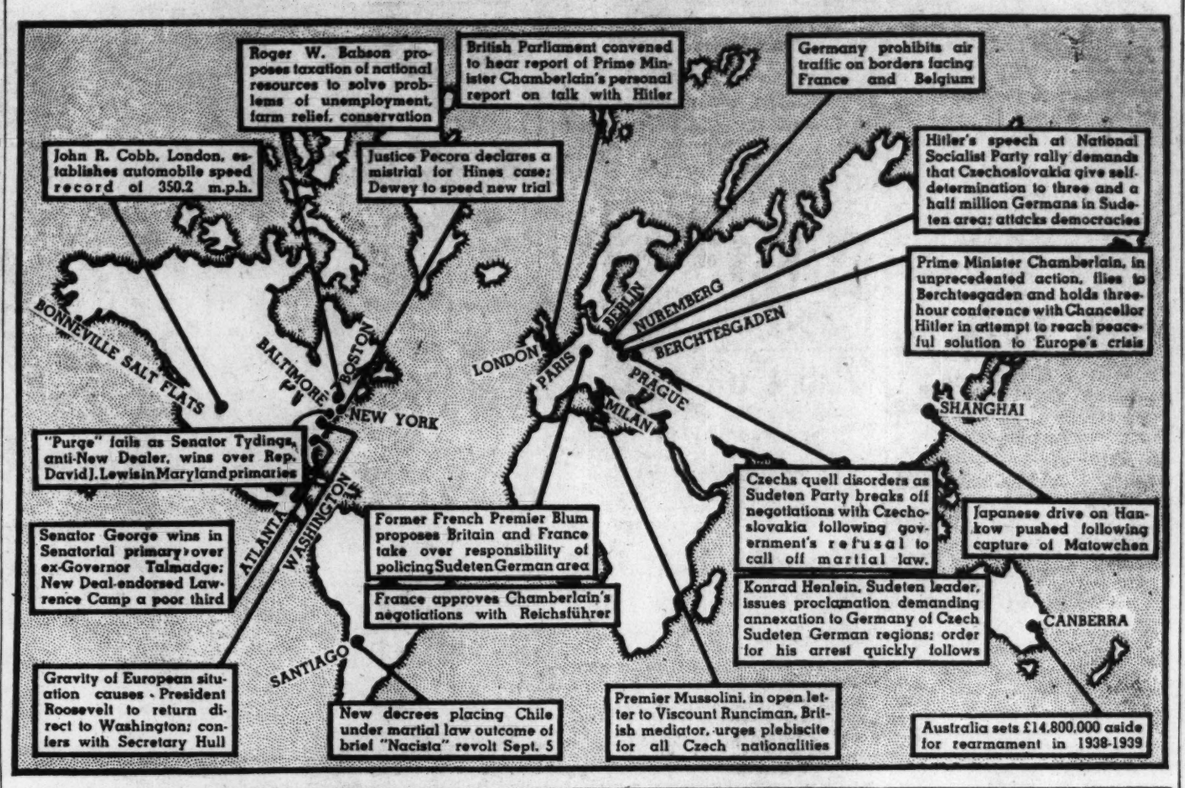
Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney's Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Adults and Young People: "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having a Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roger W. Babson proposes taxation of national resources to solve problems of unemployment, farm relief, conservation
British Parliament convened to hear report of Prime Minister Chamberlain's personal report on talk with Hitler
Germany prohibits air traffic on borders facing France and Belgium
John R. Cobb, London, establishes automobile speed record of 350.2 m.p.h.
Justice Pecora declares a mistrial for Hines case; Dewey to speed new trial
Hitler's speech at National Socialist Party rally demands that Czechoslovakia give self-determination to three and a half million Germans in Sudeten area; attacks democracies
Prime Minister Chamberlain, in unprecedented action, flies to Berchtesgaden and holds three-hour conference with Chancellor Hitler in attempt to reach peaceful solution to Europe's crisis
BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS
BALTIMORE
BOSTON
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
NUREMBERG
BERCHTESGADEN
PRAGUE
MILAN
SHANGHAI
"Purge" fails as Senator Tydings, anti-New Dealer, wins over Rep. David J. Lewis in Maryland primaries
Former French Premier Blum proposes Britain and France take over responsibility of policing Sudeten German area
Czechs quell disorders as Sudeten Party breaks off negotiations with Czechoslovakia following government's refusal to call off martial law.
Japanese drive on Hankow pushed following capture of Matowchen
Senator George wins in Senatorial primary over ex-Governor Talmadge; New Deal-endorsed Lawrence Camp a poor third
ATLANTA
WASHINGTON
France approves Chamberlain's negotiations with Reichsführer
Konrad Henlein, Sudeten leader, issues proclamation demanding annexation to Germany of Czech Sudeten German regions; order for his arrest quickly follows
CANBERRA
Gravity of European situation causes President Roosevelt to return direct to Washington; confers with Secretary Hull
SANTIAGO
New decrees placing Chile under martial law outcome of brief "Nacista" revolt Sept. 5
Premier Mussolini, in open letter to Viscount Runciman, British mediator, urges plebiscite for all Czech nationalities
Australia sets £14,800,000 aside for rearmament in 1938-1939

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Academics—Not to be confused with "academies." Sound it *ak-a-dem'-iks* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* and *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

In the sentence "Academics of the right sort are requisite," the word "academics" obviously suggests "academic studies"—that is, the arts and sciences. The Greek *akademia* was first applied to a large inclosure in Athens where Plato taught.

Adamant—*Ad'-a-mant* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in *sofa*).

The Greek *adamas*, literally "unconquerable," was applied by the early Greeks to very hard metals, such as were used in armor; later, the word was used to designate diamondlike gems.

We use "adamant" as a general term for substances characterized by seemingly impenetrable hardness.

Alpha, Omega (Rev. 1:11)—The first and last letters, respectively, of the Greek alphabet are pronounced *al'-fa* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, and *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* long, *a* as in *sofa*). Note that the pronunciation *o'-meh-ga* seems to prevail in Britain.

"And I, brethren" (I Cor. 2:1)—Careful enunciation will keep this from sounding like "and die, brethren." The "and," of course, is a background word, and should be given no prominence. "I" is to have some stress.

Arbutus—Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *ar-bu'-tus*.

Barbarism—*Bar'-ba-rizm* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *sofa*, *i* short).

The early Greek applied the word *barbaros* to foreigners, because of the strange sound of their language; and since the Greek was quite cultured, and the ordinary foreigner was by comparison quite primitive and uncouth, it was only natural that a certain stigma was attached to the term.

"Barbarism," then, might be applied to a type of writing, or a manner or action, expected from one in a state of society midway between savagery and civilization. It would be rude and unenlightened.

"Bathes all"—Here careful and somewhat retarded articulation is necessary to avoid *bay-zall*.

Blessed (Isa. 65:23)—Here a noun, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

cessation—*Seh-say'-shun*.

The Latin *cessatio* was applied to "a ceasing, a discontinuance" (*cedere*, "to yield"); and since things cease of themselves, "cessation" suggests "a leaving off, a stopping of itself."

Embodiment—*Em-bod'-ih-ment*.

That which is embodied is literally invested with a body; for "embody" was coined by adding French *em* (for Latin *in*), "in," to the English "body." An embodiment is either the act or the state of being embodied.

Equity (Micah 3:9)—*Ek'-wih-tih*.

Here renders Hebrew *yashar*, suggesting "straightness, uprightness."

Extol—Opinion is about equally divided between the short *o* and the long; but Webster's favors the short, *eks-tol'*.

Even (Ps. 26:12)—Renders a Hebrew word meaning "level," with a figurative sense of "justice."

Nauseous—Preferably two syllables, *nau'-shus* (*au* representing circumflex *o* as in *orb*, *u* clipped-short).

This word (Greek *naus*, "ship") suggests "causing, or fitted to cause, seasickness; loathsome; disgusting."

New—*Noo* betrays that the speaker has never heard of *nu*, or doesn't care.

Opaque—*O-pake'*.

There are three degrees of consistency of matter measured by the ease with which light passes through: First, that which is transparent (so clear that one can see through it plainly); second, that which is translucent (such as frosted glass; which allows light to pass through, but cannot be seen through); and third, that which is opaque (so clouded—Latin *opacus*, "shady"—that it is not even translucent).

Preclude—*Pre-klude'*.

The Latin roots *prae*, "before," and *claudere*, "to shut," impart to our word the sense of "to close beforehand; to put a barrier before; to shut out by anticipation; to render ineffectual."

Primeval—*Pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* as in *account*).

Whatever may be described as "primeval" belongs literally to the "first age" (Latin *primus*, "first," and *aeuum*, "age"). Our word may be used in the sense of "original," "primal," or "primitive"; but it is best employed in designating that which "was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

Questions, reading of—Questions which may be answered definitely yes or no ("Are you going to the show?" etc.) are usually to be read with a rising inflection of the voice at the end.

Rabbis—The plural of "rabbi" is sounded *rab'-ize* (*a* short, *i* long).

Redolent—*Red'-o-lent* (*e*'s short, *o* as in *obey*).

From Latin *re*, "again," and *olere*, "to be odorous," this word is applied to that which is "deeply scented." It also has a figurative use—suggesting "strongly impregnated with a quality" ("redolent with joy").

Sacrifice—As a noun the word is ended *-fise*; as a verb, *-fize*.

"Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing" (Luke 5:14)—The offering for the cleansing of leprosy was "two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish," etc. (See Lev. 14 for details.) Dummelow comments: "The priest, after examining him, could not refuse the gift, and the acceptance of it would be valid testimony that he had really been cured of his leprosy."

Spectral—*Spek'-tral* (*e* short, *a* as in *account*).

A "specter" may be defined as an apparition, a ghost, a phantom—any unreal object of thought; and the adjective "spectral" means "of, like, or pertaining to, a specter." A definition in the Oxford English Dictionary is quite to the point: "Having the characteristics of a specter or phantom; ghostly, unsubstantial, unreal." The word is derived from the Latin *spectrum*, "image, appearance" (*specere*, "to look").

Things spectral can exist only in the perturbed thought of the observer.

Speculative—The third syllable is not to be slighted, *spek'-u-lay-tiv* (secondary stress on third syllable).

The Latin *speculari*, "to behold," lies back of our word; so we may regard a speculative theory or law as one based only on observation, not established by demonstration.

Wholly—*Hole'-lih*. (Note that "holy" is sounded *ho'-lih*.

Daily Anecdote

Not There

An inquisitive-looking little man entered Professor Agassiz' Laboratory at Harvard and examined the specimens with great affectation of learning. He asked every conceivable question concerning them.

Professor Agassiz answered him as briefly as possible; but the man's curiosity was insatiable. Finally, as he was examining some gigantic fossil remains, he asked, "And what is the name of this animal?"

"Megatherium," said the professor.

"No, no!" said the little man. "That isn't what I mean. I mean the other name."

"The name is Megatherium," repeated the natural scientist.

"I don't mean the scientific name," said the visitor. "What was the common name—the one they called it every day?"

"I don't know," said Professor Agassiz quietly; "I wasn't there."

Poetry

"The poet in general should strive to steer, if possible, a midway between realism and fantasy; the highest poetry in the world always contains both, welded together and transmuted into unforgettable music."—John Gould Fletcher.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"How did you enjoy your horseback ride?"

"I never thought anything filled with hay could be so hard!"

Five In One—And No Salary!

"A rich man must hire a valet, a laundress, a secretary, a cook, and a housekeeper."

"Yeah—and the poor man just gets married."

Could Take Something Heavy

"Can you let me have a book please?" asked the woman of the library assistant.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Do you want something light?"

"It doesn't matter a bit," said the customer, helpfully. "I have my car with me."—Tit-Bits.

Not Ripe

"These eggs are very small," complained the housewife to her grocer.

"Straight from the farm this morning, madam," declared the grocer.

"That's the trouble with these farmers," she persisted. "They're so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon."—Wall Street Journal.

Atlantic or Pacific

Confused Tourist (to Native New Englander:) "In what direction is the ocean?"

"Which ocean?"

Memories

Smith: "It says here in the paper that they are now making shingles out of concrete."

Jones: "Then I take back what I just said about wishing I were a boy again."—Dallas News.

Intruder

"Well, David, how did you like your first day at school?" asked his father.

"All right," said David, "but a big man called a teacher spoilt the fun."—Pearson's.

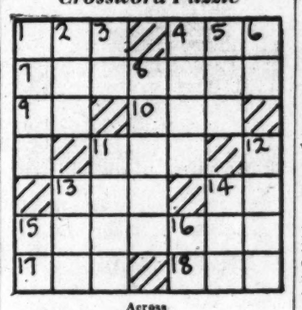
Going Up

Father: "I am proud of the way my son has worked his way to the top."

Friend: "What is he doing?"

Father: "Well, he started as a shoemaker and now he is a hairdresser!"—Birmingham Weekly Post.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Past
4—Weaken
7—Sea-cow
9—Pronoun
10—Deity
11—Procured
13—Cushion
14—River in Italy
15—More calm
17—Surround
18—Unit

Down

1—Amongst
2—Opening between cliffs
3—Preposition
4—Let it stand!
5—Roman bronze
6—Hebrew letter
8—Dwelling
11—Wearing-apparel
12—Heart
13—By
14—Writing implement
15—Therefore
16—Negation

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Quotation for Today

DEFEAT is a school in which Truth always grows strong.

—BEECHER

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

No hints are given today! But not hard, nevertheless:

SATUT RUT SMTYBT CDEPC GH SAT *IGJDRK—GFT HGU TRKA LGFSA.

Use 'Em Again

W. P. K. shares this one. As usual, words are to be formed from the letters given on the left—words as definited within the brackets. The figures give the number of letters in each word, and the letters may be used as many times as necessary:

Pale Son—{Popular name for British flying craft, Mercury 12.

Pond Rag—(Systematic effort, 10.

Duct Vase—{Change in Circumstances, 11.

Letter Juggling

Two different 4-letter words may be formed from the letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

L M P U

Find the Length

The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 20. The sum of the other 2 sides is 28. Find the length of the sides.

Song Titles

Here's another list from a Greenville, Florida, reader:

1	Drifting	Laurie	
2	Music	Lomond	
3	Says	And Dreaming	f
4	Annie	To Me	
5	That Old	An Angel	
6	Cathedral In	My Heart	
7	Loch	Feeling	
8	I Married	The Pines	
9	Mean	You Work	
10	Whistle While	Maestro Please	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Bread Upon the Waters'

Tupelo, Miss.

Late one winter evening a man appeared at the door of a couple living near Guntown, Miss. He was given a good hot supper and was supplied with plenty of warm covers and a place to sleep in the seed house. After breakfast next morning he went on his way.

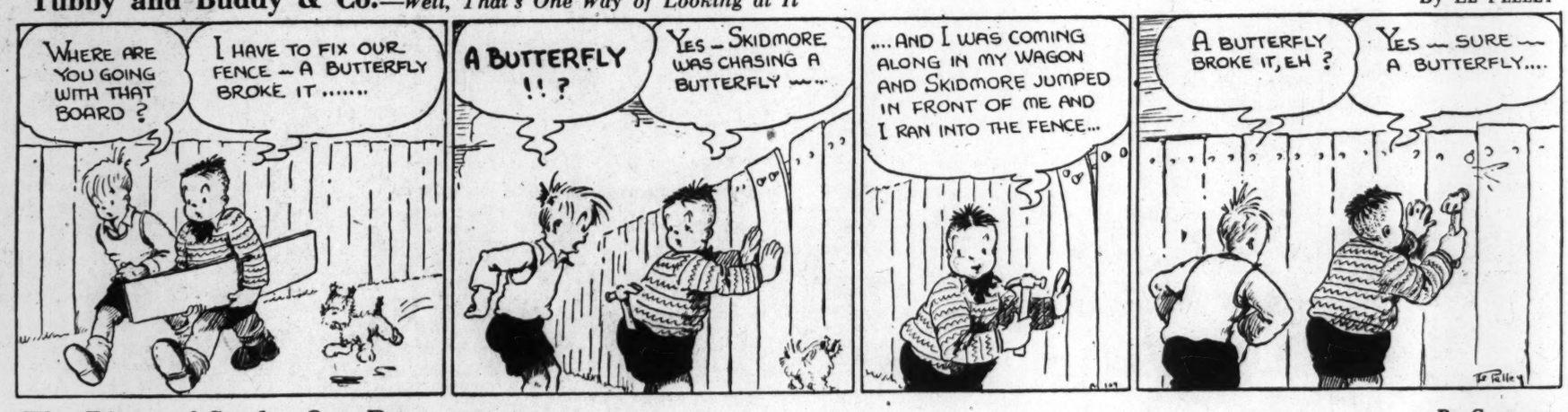
Some time after this, the postmaster of the village received a letter describing the couple and asking for their names.

Soon a letter came to them from the man they had befriended. He said that he had a wife and children, but had sent them to his wife's parents until he could find work. He had been to Florida, thinking there was an opening there, but had found none. Without money he had started back to Kansas City. He had about decided to "end it all" when he reached their home.

The kind treatment he received there had given him fresh courage. He had now found work and was grateful to be re-united with his wife and children.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, That's One Way of Looking at It*

By LE PELLEY


WHERE ARE YOU GOING WITH THAT BOARD?
I HAVE TO FIX OUR FENCE — A BUTTERFLY BROKE IT.....
A BUTTERFLY!!?
YES — SKIDMORE WAS CHASING A BUTTERFLY —...
....AND I WAS COMING ALONG IN MY WAGON AND SKIDMORE JUMPED IN FRONT OF ME AND I RAN INTO THE FENCE...
A BUTTERFLY BROKE IT, EH?
YES — SURE — A BUTTERFLY....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sale*

By CARMACK

ELEGANT SOAP CO.
Discovered a man with a suit case at our door today-
So I took a couple of sniffs at his case, and phooey — I discovered it was the stuff the Boss uses for my bath!
I barked and told him there was no one home —
Boy! For once I was mighty glad to be alone at the house!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Tries Flying Blind (folded).*

By THE HAGERS

"WADDLES," SAID JACK, "WILL YOU AID IN TRYING THIS DEVICE I'VE MADE?
A RADIO BEAM FOR DUCKS THAT STRAY, IT GUIDES AND YOU CAN'T LOSE YOUR WAY.
I'LL TIE THIS ON. YOU DON'T NEED SIGHT; MY DOTS AND DASHES CONDUCT YOUR FLIGHT."
"I'LL TRY IT ONCE," I QUACKED. "BUT, JACK, BE SURE YOUR BEAM DIRECTS ME BACK.

Brevities

Humorist: A scientist claims to have produced the perfect vacuum. But there's nothing in that.

Toledo Blade: Whatever became of that old personal line: "He resigned to accept a more lucrative position?"

Brubaker in the New Yorker: This broadminded department believes in the right of anybody to oppose Roosevelt—and vice versa. Our platform is free speech for everybody, including Presidents.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: There are twelve signs of the Zodiac—one for each month.
Use 'Em Again: Papoose Plane, Propaganda, Vicissitude.
Letter Juggling: Plum, Lump.
Find the Length: 12 and 16.
Song Titles: Drifting and Dreaming; Music Maestro Please; Says My Heart; Annie Laurie; That Old Feeling; Cathedral In the Pines; Loch Lomond; I Married an Angel; Mean to Me; Whistle While You Work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Constitution Day

ONCE again the United States celebrates an anniversary of the signing of its Constitution—this time marking 151 years since the thirty-nine founders in Philadelphia affixed their signatures to the document on September 17, 1787. Americans give fervent thanks for a century and a half of republican government under its auspices. Rightly they look to it as a charter of their liberties and a bulwark of democracy. It cannot fulfill this mission, however, if it is an object of mere lip service, if its words are regarded merely as so many marks on a piece of paper or if it is interpreted so literally as to lose its essence. It represents something in the fiber and the aspirations of the American people. So long as those are there the Constitution will be safe. But in order genuinely to protect their institutions it must be understood and enshrined in the hearts of the people.

Where?

IN PRAGUE a spokesman for Premier Hodza declares no plebiscite is feasible as a means of settling the trouble with Germany; he says it would only open the way to further German demands. In German diplomatic circles there is an equally definite rejection of solution by plebiscite; there it is declared that the only question now is how secession of the German-speaking groups from Czechoslovakia shall be accomplished. Apparently Prague believes Britain and France are ready to talk about a German protectorate over Czechoslovakia.

These views may prove overly pessimistic. The Chamberlain Government has shown itself willing to go a long way—literally and figuratively—to avoid a general war in Europe. Spain is sufficient illustration of that disposition. And France and Britain have both retreated step by step as Germany revised the Treaty of Versailles. On the whole these retreats were from untenable positions. Justice as well as immediate peace was served by abandoning restrictions which quite naturally seemed intolerable to Germans.

Yet the manner of retreat has been unfortunate. Each one has looked more like a concession to force than reason. And the question all along has been, where does the retreat stop? Where will justice and peace be better served by a stand? Where do national interests become so endangered that a stand must be made?

No one believes that if Czechoslovakia is dismembered the question will be answered. But Britain and France are trying desperately today to determine whether another retreat will give them temporary relief or will precipitate a war which they cannot stay out of. Can they repeat with Czechoslovakia the precarious task of isolation they have performed with the Spanish trouble?

Military Malvolio

THE British soldier has long been a hero not with feet of clay, but with legs of puttee but at last his legs are to be freed of their wrappings—unveiled, one might say, as a memorial of Mr. Hore-Belisha, Britain's Secretary of State for War, who is responsible for the order. Hitherto, in the matter of puttees, it has been with the soldier somewhat as it was with Malvolio, when he exclaimed: "This does make some obstruction in the blood, this cross-gartering; but what of that? if it please the eye of one, it is with me as the very true sonnet is, 'Please one, and please all.'"

But the recruit was apt to find the sergeant-major as apparently capricious in taste as Malvolio found Olivia and if the recruit had, in the same sense as had Sir Willoughby Patterne, a leg, he was liable to despair of ever attaining those precise spirals that Authority demanded.

There are rumors of other innovations, of soft hats, and zip-fastened tunics, and even of blouses: in fact soon the soldier may complete his escape from the condition of Mr. Turveydrop, who was "pinched in, and swelled out, and got up, and strapped down," and find himself as comfortably clad as the sailor.

Milk—but Meat?

ALFRED JINGLE, Esq., that telegraphic Pickwickian, had just sat down to his mutton chop and morning paper when suddenly a dispatch from Clearwater (Okla.) caught his eye. Mr. Pickwick, founder and President of the Pickwick Club, and Mr. Snodgrass being conveniently by, he leaned over and retailed the tale to them:

'Strodinary thing—small but fruitful—½ size ordinary cows—produce more milk than Jerseys—bred by dairy farmer somewhere in Oklahoma—midget cows, midget feed bills—yet increased milk production. From undersized Angus cow and normal Hereford bull. 2½ to 3 ft. high—weigh 450 to 500 lbs. Otto Gray the farmer. Good size animal for city dwellers—necessary trailer equipment—pets for children—save spinsters summer consternation at strange country creatures—mighty convenient—all that sort of thing. Midgets in demand this year anyway for New York's Fair. More milk for babes, too—but leaner days ahead for beef eaters.

Farmer vs. Labor?

RURAL Maryland seems not to have been deeply impressed with President Roosevelt's argument that the interests of "those who run farms or work on farms and those who work in industry" are substantially identical. The returns from Caroline County, where the President—or head of the Democratic Party—made his Labor Day speech in behalf of Representative David J. Lewis for nomination to the Senate, show a wide majority instead for the incumbent, Senator Millard Tydings; and the rest of southern and eastern Maryland joined in rejecting the President's plea.

There has long been a philosophy and strategy of liberalism in the United States that would have farmers make common cause with urban labor. This is implicit to an extreme degree in the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. It has explained New Deal strength in the Middle West. And there is a great deal of similarity in farm and labor interests as against the captains of manufacturing and finance. Yet there are boundaries to the co-operation of agriculture and labor, and areas in which the farmer is anything but friendly to strong labor organization.

The important distinction is that the farmer is an independent enterpriser relying on the value of his output rather than a fixed wage, and in many instances the farmer is himself an employer. Seasonal crops cannot be harvested on a forty-hour week nor will the farmer permit a union to select the hired man who is perhaps to live in his house.

Agricultural workers are not easy to organize except where they work in large groups, as on the truck farms of California. Elsewhere the efforts of the Committee for Industrial Organization in that direction have had to do with cannery workers and others engaged in the first steps of processing farm products. But the farmers, as indicated in Maryland, do not relish this. Antipathy for the CIO did much to defeat Mr. Lewis and the presidential "purge" there. Farmers feared that higher cannery wages would reduce the prices for their products or that organization would spread to the berry and tomato pickers in the fields.

Actually the cannery employees and agricultural laborers are among the poorest paid of American workers. Does the apparent failure then to drive a wedge between farm operators and employers in industry signify that the community of interest is between urban labor and agricultural laborers rather than between labor and the farmers as a whole? The implications of such a tie would be far-reaching.

Heretofore the existence of a large body of small farmers working as individuals and constituting a more or less distinct agricultural interest has served as something like a third estate or make-weight, shifting the balance as it might be deserved between the ambitions of industrial capital and organized labor. If farming itself becomes largely industrialized, by the growth of chain farming with mechanized methods or by concentration of land holdings in wealthy absentee hands, the natural accompaniment will be an extension into agriculture of the cleavage between employee and employer.

If this stratification is to be avoided, every reasonable measure to increase the number of small farm holdings and encourage individual farm ownership should be supported. Only by preserving the type of farmer who combines in himself the characteristics both of employer and employee, of small capitalist and manual worker, can there be preserved his usefulness as a juror in the contests between capital's conservatism and labor's liberalism.

Historians at Zurich

"HISTORY repeats itself, and historians each other." So Mr. Philip Guedalla, the eminent English biographer, remarked some time ago. But the Eighth International Congress for Historical Sciences recently held in Zurich is founded on the conviction that historians should go, not to printed books for their materials, but to primary documentary authorities. It revealed a large company of historians who had got down to origins in their respective subjects; with the not perhaps unexpected result, that, in spite of Mr. Guedalla, they became original.

There was a time, not so long ago, when history was commonly imagined to be little more than a dreary register of dates, and kings and queens, and battles. It was almost a startling note that G. K. Chesterton struck when he boasted that in his History of England there were two dates only, and they were both wrong.

The 1938 Zurich Congress shows beyond doubt that current views of history are widening enormously in their scopes. The mere list of subjects discussed proves this, for it ranges from cattle-raising in prehistoric times, through the origin of standing armies, the development of the idea of hegemony, and the influence of the theater on society, to the problems of documentary research. No limit is set to the range of historical investigation; and thus another step is taken along the road of intellectual freedom.

Brunels' Signature

Book News of the Day

THE worshiper in St. Paul's is exhorted, in the learned obscurity of the Latin language, to look round him, at the vast bulk of the cathedral dome, and the huge strength of its structure, if he wishes to see a monument to Sir Christopher Wren. Almost as plainly written across the face of Britain is the signature of the two Brunels. For even the least traveled of Englishmen, or of visitors to England, at some time or other passes through the Blackwell Tunnel, or over the Clifton suspension bridge at Bristol, or the Saltash bridge that carries the Great Western Railway from Devon into Cornwall. Celia Brunel Noble's THE BRUNELS, FATHER AND SON (London: Cobden-Sanderson, 15s.) is an exhaustive account of these engineers.

The Brunel family came from France. It was of yeoman stock, and Marc Isambard Brunel, the first of its members to become an engineer, was intended from childhood for the Roman Catholic Church. He strenuously resisted his father's determination to make a priest of him, and won only after a bitter struggle. During the French Revolution he fled to the United States, and it was whilst in America, during a dinner party given by Alexander Hamilton, that he got the idea which started him upon his triumphant lifework. This was for the famous block machinery which he went to England to exploit.

Once in England he began to forge ahead. The war with Napoleon was largely won by Britain's oak ships. These called for big supplies of foreign timber. A seventy-four gun ship required 2,000 oak trees, each of a hundred years' growth. Most of them came from Southern Rhodesia, some 12,000 tons annually arriving at Chatham. Brunel greatly reduced the quantities imported by his invention of the circular saw, which cut the timber into much thinner layers.

His greatest achievement was the boring of the Thames Tunnel, which is today one of London's busiest traffic highways. Brunel was put on the track of its successful completion by observing the equipment of the common timber worm. This insect can bore its way into the hardest oak, because it is protected by a pair of strong shell valves. Brunel translated this into a powerful iron shield, under cover of which his workmen built the Thames Tunnel. It was thought that the job would occupy three years; actually it took nineteen.

Whilst still considerably under thirty, Brunel's son, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, built the celebrated Clifton suspension bridge which spans the Avon gorge at Bristol. After this the younger Brunel designed the lines of the Great Western Railway in southern England. He met with violent opposition, which culminated in a public outcry at his determination to build the Box Hill tunnel near Bath. It was angrily declared that no human constitution could stand the noise of two trains passing each other underground. But Brunel was well able to deal with opposition; he built his tunnel. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

"There Ought to Be a Law"

By Frank L. Perrin

HOW often, in recent years especially, do we as a people, perhaps vainly, possibly hopefully, but never altogether wisely, seek to solve those problems which arise and persist, and which in some degree have always imposed themselves upon us, individually and nationally, by legislation. Ambitious seekers after public office paint glowing pictures of that future which they would construct for themselves and the people were they accorded power to initiate, enact and administer the laws of the land. Those who, though seeking office, come without experience either as legislators or administrators, deplore the failures or impugn the motives of those already in office, while those thus charged with lapses pile alibi upon alibi and construct pleas in avoidance while asking for another opportunity to fulfill personal or party pledges.

Experience and observation have combined to convince even casual and often disinterested victims of political maladjustments and the failures of those to whom power and authority have been delegated, that pre-election promises in general, and party platform pledges in particular, are too often forgotten or willfully violated by successful candidates. Would it be possible, assuming it to be polite, to require those who have been elected to office as legislators or as administrators, to re-assert or re-expound their platforms and recommit themselves to their voluntary pre-election pledges, both openly and publicly, say on the first day of every year during their tenure? The radio would supply a convenient and effective means by which their message might reach the people. Newspapers would cheerfully record their reaffirmation of the promises and pledges once so freely made. These would, should the facts in any particular case justify such a course, as courageously and just as cheerfully, point out any flagrant deviation from the course once outlined.

* * *

On the eve, almost, of important elections in all the states, in which Senators, Representatives in Congress, Governors and members of State legislatures are to be chosen, there is need that serious thought be given to the qualifications, character and responsibility of those seeking nomination and election. As between aspirants in party primaries and those of opposing parties who have no record of past performance in the public service the individual voter must rely upon such facts as are available. He or she is responsible for the selective decision deliberately made.

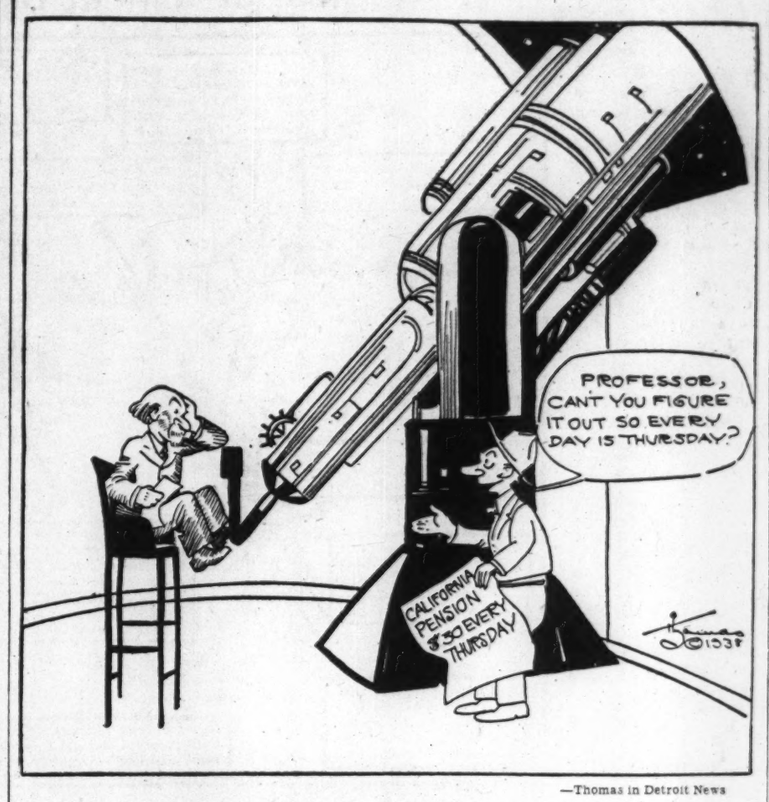
But there should be provided, it may seem, a more definite, factual or actuarial method by which the value of past or present official service or performance might be determined. The candidate seeking re-election should be required, logically, to seek it on his record. If that record is not one to which he can point with pride, he quite naturally feels that the less said about it the better. And so he seeks to inspire hope and confidence in the promises he makes of new reforms, new methods and new experiments. There is color and beguiling invitation in some new idealism, some fantastic theory of government which offers the vain hope of contentment and happiness fabricated by a device so novel that it is made to function by merely turning a crank.

* * *

Were this simple but possibly disagreeable regulation requiring an annual restatement, recommitment to, or defense of, pre-election and platform pledges imposed, it might be that the experiences would be embarrassing. It were better, from the viewpoint of some now in office in both Nation and State, that no inquisitive appraisal of their acts, whether of commission or omission, be made at this embarrassing moment. Yet how simple the process would be, comparatively, were it made compulsory that the President of the United States, the Governors of several States, and all those in high administrative positions, measure, once a year, their record of performance with the undertakings they assumed and their warrant of authority granted by the people.

There is need that the people of every democracy awaken themselves to a realization of their own responsibilities in government. The tentacles of the octopus of privilege, bureaucracy, centralized authority and encouraged dependency have, within recent years, gripped and stifled free initiative and silenced the voice of the independently progressive. Rights upon which we have slept must be reasserted at the ballot box.

The Next Step



—Thomas in Detroit News

Picnic

IT WAS usually about the middle of July when my father said, "Well, Mother, don't you think we'd better have a picnic? We might arrange it for—let me see—about two weeks from Wednesday, wouldn't you say?"

My mother would smile gently, looking off over the mountains pensively, murmuring, "Yes. That would be nice. I guess we can be ready."

She wasn't being ironic, saying she guessed we could get ready in two weeks to go on the picnic. For it meant a lot of work, and planning, and somehow as I look back on it now, I see that every picnic we ever had was planned so that, when the time came, nothing whatever was missing to mar it.

In these brusk days when any three or four people, whisking up a hamper of sandwiches and cake, clattering into a car and shouting, "Oh, when we see a place we like we'll turn off the highway and just eat," constitute a picnic, it is hard to imagine why our picnics were talked over for at least a fortnight before going on them.

But for one thing there were the people who were to be asked. When my father wanted to go on a picnic, he wanted to go on a picnic, and picnics, to him, meant, to begin with, lots of friends, good friends, with cultivated tastes for the smell of blueberry bushes on top of the mountain three miles above the house; the soft, contemplative gaze of the herd of sheep who stood a little distance away from the great rock which was the "table"; the dim blue line of the mountains lying beyond the distant river. I never imagined, in those days, that one day I would be in the picnic party of a President of the United States, on a ridge line of the mountains overlooking the Shenandoah Valley. But upon the day that I was, I looked at the President, with his friends about him, and his look of subdued eagerness as he watched pleasant things yielded up by the picnic hampers, and it struck me that his expression and his manner were almost exactly like my father's picnic look.

* * *

The cook loved the idea of an approaching picnic. "Lawse!" she would cry, "ef'n I ain't glad to hear dat! Now I kin really git t' cookin' like I kin." My father would tell her how many chickens she could have—and she always got a few more out of him in the end. She baked and she stewed; she boiled, and she fried; she spent mysterious periods in the cellar communing with the sum total of the preserve shelves. She bent a hawk eye to everything the grocery man brought, in case it wasn't up to the standard set for her picnics—for, the instant the date was set, it became her picnic—and everyone else was supposed to keep a respectful distance.

"We'll take it easy up the mountain," my father would say, smiling around at everyone with a kind of anticipatory eagerness, "and be ready for dinner about one o'clock."

The procedure at the top was always the same. My father, using a long, slightly crooked pole he had picked up along the way for a staff on the climb, would give three or four great puffs to recover his breath after the steep ascent at the top. He would lean on the staff and look luxuriously off over the mountains. The sight never failed to awe him, though he had seen it a hundred times. And he would murmur simply, "Beautiful, beautiful!" And then, after a little pause, as the rest gathered about him, "Well, I guess everybody's hungry. Mother, what've you got in those baskets?" As if he had no idea—though he did, down to every last olive and cracker. When he asked the picnic blessing it always contained the beginning of the 121st Psalm: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. . . ."

* * *

After awhile he would smile at my mother and say, "Well, Mother, I guess we've done our duty by your fine lunch." And the cook, who always went along, and puffed and bustled about among the blueberry bushes that plucked at her cotton stockings, helping people with fine gusto to this and that, would give a shout, crying, "Lawse, you dar Doctor. How come you think y'all coulda got along 'dout me on this yere picnic, suh?" And he would laugh and say kindly, "Of course we couldn't! Of course we couldn't. And it was very nice, and we all appreciate it."

Then, after long intervals of wonderful talk, he would take a sleep, suddenly and deeply, like a baby, his head pillowed on his coat rolled on an old gray rock; the little wind would lift a strand of his hair, blowing it over the fine forehead turned away from the shine of the sun.

The small children on the picnic would try to play with the bashful sheep. The elders would talk more, of far or near places and people.

Late at night, when everyone was down the mountain again, he would say, gently to my mother, "Well, that was a nice day. I always like to go on a picnic."

And she would say, simply, "Yes, it 's nice." JANET MABIE

The Wide Horizon

The Chinese Moslem Army

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA

AN INCONSPICUOUS announcement published recently in a Soviet newspaper reveals a development which may become of major importance in the war between Japan and China. The announcement stated that the youthful Chinese Moslem Gen. Ma Chung-yin has organized a large army of Chinese Moslems to fight the Japanese.

It so happens that General Ma has been a prisoner of war in Soviet Central Asia since 1935. He was interned with members of his staff after he fled across the Soviet border in that year, following the collapse of his revolt against the pro-Soviet Governor of Sinkiang, Gen. Tseng Shih-tsai. A Chinese diplomat informed me that General Ma has since lived as an honored guest of the Soviets in the city of Alma-Ata. Moscow's rulers were holding him for some purpose, which was not hitherto apparent.

But if General Ma is now organizing a Moslem army against the Japanese, the Soviets must have been foresighted. And they must have released General Ma at this time for the specific purpose of organizing this army. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he is assured of Soviet arms and equipment, perhaps even of Soviet military assistants.

The veteran Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, described General Ma to me during a brief visit to Moscow in 1935. The young man, said Dr. Hedin, has tremendous prestige among the Moslems both of Chinese and Russian Turkestan, and aspired, at the time of his revolt, to organize the Tungans, as the Moslems of these regions are called, into a new Moslem empire with himself as a ruler.

But during the three years General Ma has lived in Soviet Central Asia, he must have experienced a change of heart, or the Soviet authorities would not now release him to make trouble among their own Moslems again. They must be convinced that General Ma really intends to fight the Japanese, and they are confident that a large Chinese Moslem army can make a great deal of trouble for the Japanese armies of occupation in North China and Inner Mongolia, as well as Manchuria.

For Chinese Moslems, especially the Tungans of Sinkiang and Kansu, have the reputation of being the best fighters in China. Hitherto, they have fought only fellow-Chinese. They are especially skillful in the type of guerrilla warfare which Japanese troops like least.

The Moslem population of Sinkiang and Kansu, according to conservative estimates, is at least four millions. Another million Chinese Moslems live in Hopei province, in territory where the Japanese have recently had much difficulty with guerrilla bands. An additional 500,000 Chinese Moslems are believed still to live in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

With Soviet support, and the friendly assistance of his former enemy, General Tseng, the Governor of Sinkiang, it is likely that General Ma may be able to raise an effective Moslem army of 400,000 men, at least equal in size to the famous Chinese Eighth (Communist) Army which has made so much trouble for the Japanese. The Moslem Army, like the Eighth Army, probably will be broken up into small bands of a few thousand men each. General Ma and his men are accustomed to fight in this fashion.

Japanese politicians, anticipating war with China, have endeavored to create a pan-Islamic movement which would give them the support of discontented Chinese Moslems. But the Japanese military, by their brutal invasion of China, have canceled the effects of all such maneuvers.

If the Soviets are now backing Gen. Ma Chung-ying to fight the Japanese, as their newspapers imply, it is probable that he has spent the past three years in Russia learning what the Red Army instructors could teach him about military tactics. His Moslem army must hereafter be reckoned as a factor in estimating the outcome of the Sino-Japanese war.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Large Cantons and Large Powers"

THE local problem of Czechs and Sudeten, however inflamed, must be brought to a settlement on the lines of a bold and conciliatory compromise. . . .

The Czechs want many cantons with small powers. The Germans want fewer cantons with larger powers. . . .

The question remaining, then, turns entirely upon the lesser or larger number of the proposed cantons in Czechoslovakia; upon their size; and upon the extent of their administrative and legislative powers. It is a business of demarcation. It is a dispute about areas and functions. . . .

A world war upon such a margin of difference as that to which the question has now been reduced would be the tragedy and farce of all the ages. . . .

An armed onslaught on Czechoslovakia in these circumstances would be a wanton disruption of the peace of the world. The British people would stand against it like a block of steel, and with them in the same cause would be a more overwhelming combination than in the last war. On the other hand, British opinion supports fair play for the Sudeten Germans and the utmost practicable self-government for them on the lines of "large cantons and large powers." We say that the word is peace.—*Observer*, London.